

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 291

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BORAH STATEMENT SWELLS DEMAND FOR THIRD PARTY

Progressive Group Strong in Senate—Difficulty in Harmonizing Ideas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—In heralding a new political party in 1924, unless the Republican Party alters its economic policy, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, merely gave public utterance to what is being talked quietly among progressively inclined members in the Republican and Democratic parties. The views expressed by Senator Borah at Spokane, Wash., formed an outstanding topic for discussion here today, giving added interest to the impending election.

The third party idea has been brewing for many months; it received an impetus at the recent primaries, when several stanch Progressives were swept into nomination, but much depends on the elections next Tuesday to indicate how far the drift toward a new party has gone.

Strong Influence in Senate

In the Senate there appears to be a greater prospect for an influential Progressive wing than in the House of Representatives. The new party advocates are hopeful that in the next Senate will be seated Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan—Republican, from North Dakota; Robert M. LaFollette (R.), from Wisconsin; George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska; Arthur Capper (R.), Kansas; James A. Reed (D.), Missouri; Ralph B. Howell (R.), Nebraska; Hiram Johnson (R.), California; Joseph I. France (R.), Maryland; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Iowa; and Edwin F. Ladd (R.), North Dakota. Of these, Senators Norris, Capper, and Ladd are not up for re-election. Reed is the only Democrat in the list.

Add Senator Borah to the list and there is reason aplenty for the Republican Old Guard and reactionary Democrats to consider their positions.

Since the primaries, the office of Senator Borah has been deluged with appeals from citizens all over the country to form a new party.

Some of the letters are from Democrats, but Republicans are in the majority and invariably they ask that he be the Moses and lead the country out of the wilderness of profiteering and general wrong-doing. The letters to the progressive Senator contain as much criticism of the old parties and their policies as of commendation for those who desire to lead in other directions.

Fertile Field in World

It is significant to note that the new party or progressive trend seems to be strongest in the middle west, in the agricultural regions. In the states of the Missouri Valley, there has grown to great proportions the Non-partisan League, which as its name indicates, has no party line. Political observers recently returned from the middle west declare that the west is ready to rally around new standards.

However, the pathway of the proposed party is not strewn with roses. Senator Borah would undoubtedly have to compromise on many of his ideas to gather supporters, and the question is asked as to whether the varied elements could get along together. The difficulty Theodore Roosevelt had in cementing the divergent ideas is too freshly remembered in this connection Mr. Borah said:

The situation in this country at present is quite different from what it was in 1912. The movement at that time was largely a personal movement, the man of tremendous personality; but the movement now is a people's movement. It is a mass movement. It is not unlike the ground swell which took place from 1852 to 1860, so it is just a question of whether the Republican Party will recognize and lead, direct and control, or let some other party do it.

The call of Senator Borah for a new political party is not the first to be issued. Lines of cleavage in the old parties, divergence in policies and various interests, have led persons more or less prominent in the councils of political parties and in public affairs to declare that the old political situation needed overhauling. There have been frequent expressions of longing for a Roosevelt and many straws indicating that there were individuals and groups ready to follow a new leader.

ARMY AIRMEN START OUT AGAIN FOR FLIGHT ACROSS CONTINENT

Holders of Record for Sustained Flying Are Determined to Make Aerial Voyage From California to New York

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 3—Lieut. Kelly, army aviators, took off at Rockwell Field at 5:59 a. m. today in an attempt to cross the continent from San Diego to New York without a stop in the great monoplane T-2. The aviators said their route would take them to Tucson, Ariz. From there the airway is to Deming, N. M., the Franklin Mountains, 40 miles east of El Paso, across the foothills into the Texas Panhandle, and over Ft. Sill, Ok., across the northwest part of Arkansas, over southeast Missouri, southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, entering Pennsylvania at the southwest corner. Then the route goes to

WETS FACING PROSECUTION FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Demand for Accounting to Follow Vigorous Repudiation by Candidates of Published Indorsement by Liquor Interests

Mauretania Shatters Earlier Speed Record

New York, Nov. 3.—THE Mauretania, which arrived here today, broke the speed record between Cherbourg breakwater and Ambrose Light, covering the distance in 5d. 7h. 35m. This is one hour and 47 minutes better than the previous record, also held by the Mauretania.

LAW FORCE RALLIED TO MEET RUM FLEET

Cables Report Clearing of Six Schooners From Nassau With 100,000 Cases

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Customs officials are planning to ask the governors of New York and New Jersey to enlist the services of sheriffs in coastal counties in checking the wave of liquor which is expected to break on these shores with the arrival of a fleet of British schooners from the Bahamas within the next few days. The New York harbor police already have been asked to keep a sharp lookout for rum runners.

Cable advices from Nassau received today at the customhouse stated that six schooners, with about 100,000 cases of liquor, had cleared during the week ending Oct. 31. This was said to be a record number in one week since the prohibition amendment became effective.

Although the cargoes ostensibly were destined for Tampico, Mexico, officials believed that, if they were approached by small craft outside the three-mile limit, they might be induced to rid themselves of some of their cargo en route.

The recent decision that foreign vessels could not be touched outside the three-mile limit unless it could be proved they were getting in touch with shore and violating American laws through the use of their own small boats was held responsible by the court for the departure of the fleet.

Conviction that extensive rum-running enterprises are being backed by wealthy interests was reiterated by the authorities.

AMERICA BLAMED BY PHILIP KERR

Declares It Struck First Blow at League—Called Imperialistic

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 3 (Special)—That the United States was one of the greatest of imperialistic nations was the statement made by Philip Kerr, who was secretary to Mr. Lloyd George from 1917 to 1920, to the Canadian Club yesterday. The United States had bought Alaska, seized Hawaii, annexed the Philippines, and practically assumed control of Central America, stated Mr. Kerr.

The reasons behind imperialism were endeavors to obtain security. Alaska offered a bulwark against Russia, and the Philippines against Japan. "There are 26 sovereign states in Europe without any means of adjusting their differences. Although the League of Nations is not a perfect instrument, it is the recognition of the principle that it is at the root of the matter. The first blow to the League was dealt by the United States in withdrawing from the League. In effect that set the pace for other nations by making them think that each nation must look only after itself."

The nations of the world are becoming so inter-linked through the progress of modern inventions that a disturbance in any one part of the world begins to have its reflexes in other parts of the earth, and Mr. Kerr thought that the preservation of peace was therefore a matter that concerned the whole world.

700 CITIZENS VOICE PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAL COERCION

Campaign to Force Schick Test Into Public Schools Is Vigorously Denounced

More than 700 citizens of Greater Boston crowded Horticultural Hall last night to attend a special conference of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., of Massachusetts, in protest against the effort to make compulsory certain methods of the dominant school of medical practice. The attempt of the medical fraternity to foist the Schick test on the public schools as a compulsory measure was denounced by unanimous vote of the meeting, and speakers assured the audience that, if the public gives sufficient support, the fight to eliminate the compulsory feature of vaccination in the public schools of the State will soon be carried to success. Pledges and cash to the amount of \$520.20 were contributed to the cause by those present.

C. Augustus Norwood presided at the conference, and introduced the speakers, including William Lloyd Garrison Jr., Albert F. Gilmore, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, Judge Clifford P. Smith, and Dr. F. Mason Padeford, president of the league. Henry D. Nunn, the league's counsel and general manager, also spoke. Mr. Norwood is a member of the executive committee of the league, while Mr. Garrison and Dr. Smith are honorary vice-presidents.

Stand Against Coercion

The following resolution regarding the Schick test was unanimously adopted by the conference:

Whereas, The advocates of the Schick test, a brain-infecting immunizing procedure, so-called, are engaged in a widespread effort to appropriate the public schools as a field for experimentation in serum therapy; and,

Whereas, Such advocates, in order to induce the parents of school children to consent to having their children subjected to this procedure, are issuing literature calculated, if not designed, to frighten parents into giving such consent;

Whereas, This literature, on the one hand, exaggerates both the danger of disease and the value of certain therapeutic agents; and, on the other, understates or ignores altogether the serious objections that exist to the practices which are proposed; and,

Whereas, Many paid officials of Boston and other Massachusetts cities, as well as paid officials of the Commonwealth, are engaged in the promotion of the so-called Schick test procedure; and large sums of money are being spent by such cities and by the Commonwealth in advertising this still experimental procedure; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this large assemblage of representative men and women, while recognizing that the right of individuals desirous of undergoing the Schick test series of inoculation treatments or of having their children undergo them is indisputable, also recognizes the right of the individual to be free from coercion, either by law or by misrepresentation of facts, and therefore challenges the right of any interested group, official or otherwise, to use the public schools as a medium for pro-Schick test propaganda, as it also challenges the propriety of such activities in the public schools; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, members of the school committee of the City of Boston, and to the Mayor or Selectmen of the other cities and towns of Greater Boston.

League's Aims Explained

Mr. Norwood opened the conference by saying:

The cause of liberty is not a new one in Massachusetts, nor is the cause of medical liberty a new one to this audience. A little over four years ago seven people each from entirely different walks of life started this league. It is entirely non-partisan and non-sectarian. It is not opposed to any medical procedure, but it is opposed to be free from coercion, either by law or by misrepresentation of facts, and therefore challenges the right of any interested group, official or otherwise, to use the public schools as a medium for pro-Schick test propaganda, as it also challenges the propriety of such activities in the public schools; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, members of the school committee of the City of Boston, and to the Mayor or Selectmen of the other cities and towns of Greater Boston.

Evidence of Free Flow of Cash

The statement that the association has spent practically nothing in the campaign is received incredulously in dry circles. Reports from various districts, where close contests are in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

FARMER LOANS MET PROMPTLY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Illinois farmers are meeting loans promptly, according to Gus Huston, president of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, who reports that out of 506 Illinois mortgages with installments falling due this month, 416 farmers paid before the time arrived.

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From photo by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

Muhammad VI

Under a Law Passed by the Nationalist Assembly at Angora the Sultanate of Turkey and the Law of Succession to the Throne Have Been Abolished. Such Action Is Taken to Mean That the Sultan Is Deposed.

ALLIED POWERS DISCUSS THREAT OF TURKS TO CROSS MARITZA

General Charpy Seeks Authority to Occupy Karagatch and Thus Prevent Ottoman Advance

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 3—So serious is the need for a full understanding between France and England that Count de Saint-Aulaire, French Ambassador in London, will come to Paris today to discuss the situation with Raymond Poincaré. Chiefly the conversations in London, not only with Lord Curzon but with Mr. Bonar Law, have turned upon the Near East. The raising of forces, whether called gendarmerie or more simply and accurately an army, in Thrace naturally alarms the British Government.

Resolved. That this large assemblage of representative men and women, while recognizing that the right of individuals desirous of undergoing the Schick test series of inoculation treatments or of having their children undergo them is indisputable, also recognizes the right of the individual to be free from coercion, either by law or by misrepresentation of facts, and therefore challenges the right of any interested group, official or otherwise, to use the public schools as a medium for pro-Schick test propaganda, as it also challenges the propriety of such activities in the public schools; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, members of the school committee of the City of Boston, and to the Mayor or Selectmen of the other cities and towns of Greater Boston.

A Stern Démarche

What is chiefly feared, perhaps, is that the Turks should cross the Maritza. General Charpy wants to occupy Karagatch to prevent such an advance. Readiness to make a stern démarcage must not, however, mislead

us on the French attitude toward the Turks or induce us to believe that there is a complete change. While General Charpy may desire to occupy Karagatch, Le Temps, which after all remains the leading French newspaper, published a remarkable article calling for a withdrawal of the French troops from the vicinity of Adrianople. This is of considerable importance, for it reveals the opposition which M. P

ADRIATIC QUESTION CAUSES NO ALARM TO ITALIAN CABINET

Mussolini Government Deals With Foreign Policy—Many Important Matters Considered

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 3—Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was important partly because it shows the main lines of Benito Mussolini's future policy, chiefly because all the problems, the solution of which was postponed by previous governments owing to their difficulty, were examined with a view to their speediest solution. The domestic situation is considered almost normal, the Fascisti having returned to their homes.

The Government has decided upon in the first place the suppression of all ministerial offices which are not absolutely necessary; secondly, it will consider the advisability of handing over state control to private enterprises, owing to their heavy deficits; thirdly, the necessity was discussed of Parliament giving the Government full power to carry out bureaucratic reform; fourthly, the urgent need of the Government to pass new laws concerning emigration was dealt with, thus relieving the unemployment, as was the question of the abolition of the law concerning the registration of securities, which is the main cause of the investment of Italian capital abroad.

Italy's foreign policy was also examined and the Adriatic situation was not considered to call forth any particular apprehension. Signor Mussolini's determination to settle urgent problems is universally approved.

Ambassadorship at Washington

Refused by Luigi Albertini

ROME, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has offered the post of Italian Ambassador at Washington, vacated by the recent resignation of Vittorio Roldani Ricci, to Senator Luigi Albertini, Italian representative at the Washington Armaments Conference. It was asserted in political quarters today, however, that Senator Albertini had declined the proffer, preferring to remain in Italy and participate in the political activities at home.

Signor Mussolini has accepted the resignation of Signor Frassati, the Ambassador to Germany.

Count Sforza, the Ambassador at Paris, is expected to arrive in Rome tomorrow. He was summoned by a telegram from the Premier, who at first told him to remain at his post, after receiving Count Sforza's explanation that he had resigned only because he wished to facilitate the task of the new Government, and do his part to give it stability and long life.

Signor Mussolini, accompanied by Baron Russo, visited today the various ambassadors now in Rome, and announced his intention of calling on the others as soon as they return. The visits paid today were to the British, American, Japanese, Brazilian, and German embassies. He has ordered energetic measures taken to speed up telegraphic and telephonic communication with other countries, particularly press messages, which he declared must no longer be subject to any delay or restriction.

The former Italian premier, Francesco Nitti, is reported to have made application for a passport in order to go to America.

There is no love lost between Signor Nitti and the Fascisti. So bitter was the Fascisti's feeling against him that his home in Naples was placed under guard during the recent Fascisti convention there. His newspaper, *Il Paese*, has several times been raided by Fascisti bands, and during the recent overturn in Rome police guards had to be placed around his offices to prevent the Fascisti from invading them.

French Socialist Expresses

Strong Views on Fascisti

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The Fascisti movement, "modern form of banditry," will hold its power in Italy only a short time, in the belief of Jean Longuet, famous Socialist leader of France, who arrived today on the *Mauretania*.

M. Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, will remain about two months in the United States, lecturing and studying the American Socialist movement and economic conditions.

Italian Communists, by their appeal to violence, he said, had brought about a condition that enabled the Fascisti to rise to power. "The Fascisti movement could have lived in the Middle Ages," he said, "but it cannot exist now, for long, because it gives no answer to social problems." The Fascisti movement, M. Longuet declared, was purely Italian and had no bearing on the general economic condition of Europe. No such movement, he added, was imminent in France.

"We have the greatest contempt and hatred for Fascisti methods," he declared.

Of Bolshevism, he said: "The Bolshevik movement in France is a great failure because it is built on conditions that did not exist. A parting of radicals and conservatives in the French Socialist and Labor movements in 1919 gave power to the National bloc, but a strong reaction against the bloc has set in now and it is likely that the bloc will suffer a great defeat in the next election."

"The Communist organization in France is utterly destroyed and discredited and there is an indication that the Communists will join the regular Socialists." Explaining the difficulty he had in procuring passports to come to this country M. Longuet said that two years ago, when he was refused a passport, United States officials were under the impression that he was a radical Socialist.

When he convinced them to the contrary, he said, he had no further trouble.

M. Longuet was questioned by the

Raisuli Host to Spanish General Away Back in Hills of Morocco

In Negotiating Bandit's Submission, Army Officer Puts Up for Night in Rebel's Tent

TETUAN, Morocco, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Castro Girona, the right-hand man of General Burquette, High Commissioner, is conducting the negotiations with Raisuli for the latter's submission, and is apparently having some remarkable experiences. Raisuli is making a strong condition of facilities for revenge upon his Moorish enemies, and it is evident that he regards this as one of the best privileges of the power that he perceives or thinks he perceives to be coming to him now.

His record indicates that this has been among his first thoughts, for on the first occasion when he made terms with recognized authority, on a grand scale, this being in 1904, when, having taken Mr. Perdigars, and Mr. Vittorio prisoners, and the American Government having sent some warships to Tangier as a hint to the Sultan that he must arrange this matter with Raisuli speedily, the latter sides pocketing a ransom of \$70,000, successfully bargained for the release from prison of various friends of his, and the imprisonment in their place of a selection of his numerous enemies, which was done accordingly.

The then Moorish governor of Tangier, who had once been a particular friend but who had played him false on a highly important occasion, had to be deposed according to this arrangement and Raisuli was to reign as governor in his stead. Raisuli at the present moment seems to be modeling his proposed new treaty with the Spaniards on that old and advantageous treaty that he made with the Maghzen nearly 20 years ago. He is a master of the peculiar statecraft that is practiced here on these occasions.

General Castro Girona is a clever man, he knows the Moors well and is on terms of a certain sympathy with them, but he is having much difficulty with Raisuli now, as indeed he expected to have.

He has been the guest of Raisuli in his special tent up in the hills for the conduct of these negotiations for one night at any rate. This was a daring adventure on the part of Castro Girona, for he was placed at the mercy of Raisuli who might have viewed him, despite all the negotiations and possibilities, as a valuable capture. This first meeting between the former brigand and the general, as representing the Spanish Army and Government, was duly arranged through intermediaries. Raisuli on these occasions always refuses to come forward himself or place himself in the power of others. It is part of his policy that he must not place himself within four walls unless they belong to him.

Tent Adorned With Tapestries

Consequently Castro Girona had to go to him, which he did soon after daybreak on the appointed day. His account, just to hand, of what then took place, is very diverting. On reaching the neighborhood of Raisuli's headquarters he was conducted to a large tent in which the *Jerife* Shereef—meaning a descendant of the Prophet—as it is now becoming the custom to describe him, was for the time being making his residence. The tent measured about 20 feet by 14, and it was adorned with tapestries and beautiful silken cushions. Raisuli who is habitually cold and impassive in manner, greeted the Spaniard with as much show of amiability as he could muster.

It had been planned that Castro Girona should return to his own headquarters before dusk, but though these two discussed and argued in Raisuli's tent for the whole of the day they had not nearly finished when the light began to give way and Castro Girona, looking at his watch and reckoning the distance, said he must be going. "Why not stay the night?" ventured Raisuli. "I can give you food and a bed; you would be all right." It was a startling proposition. The general had his men with him and all might be well in the daytime, but at night it was a different affair. He had brought a field telephone along with him, and he put himself into communication with the High Commissioner.

A Difficult Question

"I have not finished my discussion with Raisuli," said Gen. Castro Girona to the High Commissioner, "and he has invited me to spend the night with him in his tent so that we can continue our talk and resume it the first thing in the morning, if necessary. What do you think I had better do?"

The High Commissioner felt himself to be in a difficulty and hesitated before replying. The case as it was presented to him—the story is told by one of his chief officers at the Residency—was one for profound but speedy consideration. Upon the decision, as it seemed to him, might hang results of great international importance.

Raisuli, master of his craft, might take advantage of the confidence reposed in him and make a captive of a general who was at once a man of great personal popularity and enormous value to his side.

If anything went wrong, the responsibility, and all the bitter accusation and censure would be against the High Commissioner, and what would be the consequences of a national and even an international character? But he trusted his man and inquired of him over the telephone, "What do you personally think about it, Castro?"

Immigration officials for about 20 minutes on his general economic and political views, answering readily all the questions put to him. At the end of the interview he signed a certificate stating that he intended to leave the United States within 60 days, and was permitted to enter the country.

He gave the immigration inspectors his hotel address and said he would be glad to answer there any further questions they might have to propound. The inspectors said they did not desire to question him further.

you: everywhere you will be received and respected as if you were myself."

Bandit Lives in Great Style
The general accepted the invitation and penetrated to all the secret places accordingly. He saw everything and he found it enormously interesting. And then in due course he returned to Tetuan, and it was remarked that the night he had passed at Raisuli's place constituted a triumph for himself, for the High Commissioner and for Spain.

Castro Girona says that all stories about Raisuli suffering from any kind of limitation or privation are entirely inaccurate. He says that he lives in great style, and according to his own statement, receives numerous gifts with regularity and frequency from various tribes, some of them being in the neighborhood of Tangier and some of them being among those which have already submitted to Spain. The men that he has with him are divided into two sections, one being his own soldiers, while the other is composed of men of the Rif who have fled from their own country and live as best they can, chiefly by robbery. These Rifians pay Raisuli for the ammunition that they make at the rate of a quarter of a peseta for each cartridge. The difference between the two sections is further defined as that the one makes war at the order of Raisuli, whom they respect as the ideal of their independence, while the other makes war as a matter of business.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 3

BACK of the announcement by Maxim Litvinoff that the Russian Government had decided to withhold its sanction of the agreement between Leonid Krassin, representing Moscow, and Mr. Urquhart, representing the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Limited, is an interesting sidelight on domestic and foreign politics as they are being played in the Soviet capital. On the surface it would appear from Mr. Litvinoff's statement to the press that the Bolshevik Council of People's Commissioners had refused to approve the agreement with Mr. Urquhart simply because of the stand taken by the British Government with regard to admitting Bolshevik representatives to the conference between the allied powers and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, but The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here is in a position to say that this is but partly true; that this incident was but taken advantage of to further the schemes of the faction now in control of Soviet affairs.

The real facts behind the action taken by Moscow in refusing to approve the agreement with the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Limited, was the opposition of the radical wing of Bolshevikism to the more moderate faction led by Nikolai Lenin and of which Mr. Krassin is a leading figure. Mr. Lenin and Mr. Krassin are of the opinion that Russia must make certain concessions to "Capital" and must recognize her just debts in order to carry on the work of rehabilitation, and that unless these concessions are granted, Communism is, in the long run, bound to go down in defeat and failure. Opposed to this is Leon Trotsky and his following, chief among whom are Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Karakhan.

As soon as Mr. Krassin, with the Russo-Asiatic consolidated agreement in his pocket, landed in Moscow from the airplane in which he had flown from Berlin, the fight between these two factions of Bolshevism was renewed in a most intense form, and all the power of the extreme Left was brought to bear to defeat Mr. Krassin's purpose; to cause the Council of People's commissioners to refuse to place upon the agreement the seal of their approval. Mr. Lenin, in his retreat, was informed of the situation, and was authoritatively informed, used his influence to get the agreement approved. When he saw failure ahead of him in this, he returned to Moscow unexpectedly to exert his influence personally on the ground, and that it was gotten through by Mr. Krassin that he would have hard sledding doing it.

At that time the trustworthiness of this source of information had not been proved, and it was deemed both wise and interesting to wait and watch developments. These developments have just come. They indicate that the radicals are again in the saddle in Moscow and are in a position to dictate the Soviet policy both at home and abroad.

There was a specific reason why M. Litvinoff waited until he arrived in Berlin to make his statement public to a gathering of the press that was with a few exceptions "sand picked." The Christian Science Monitor was the only important international newspaper invited to meet Mr. Litvinoff. The invitation did not come from the Russian representative personally and he scarcely was able to conceal his surprise when he found the reporter represented there. He had, however, instructed that representatives of all the important German newspapers be invited to go to the Russian Embassy at 7 Unter den Linden, and they were there. Also there were present a few English correspondents. M. Litvinoff's scheme was to reach the Germans directly with a message in which he would show how steadfastly Russia and Turkey were standing together and also to let the political enemies of Mr. Lloyd George understand that the Krassin-Urquhart agreement had gone by the board because of the action of the Lloyd George Government in excluding Russia from the

Near Eastern conference. When M. Litvinoff's attention was called to unofficial reports received here that Great Britain possibly would agree to Russia and, perhaps, other Bolshevik states being represented in the conference dealing with the freedom of the Straits, he minimized the importance of this and asserted that he nor Moscow knew nothing of it.

The political faction in Russia, of which M. Litvinoff is a member, is the head and shoulders, so to speak, of the campaign of propaganda being carried on in central Europe, the Balkans, the Near East, and the East against the United States and Great Britain, and especially the latter. They see in the United States and England ideals against which Bolshevikism has declared unrelenting war. The very fact that the United States and England are striving, not without success, to forward these ideals has served to inflame the passions of these Bolsheviks, who are bending every effort to embroil America and Great Britain in difficulties as far-reaching and disastrous consequences as cunning schemers are able to create. Their hatred of the United States and England has no bounds.

In this connection it must be said that while this political faction of Russia has no love for France, they do not look upon it in the same light as they view the United States and England. France's very attitude of open defiance of Russia has charmed them. France's persistent policy of aloofness of Russia since the 1917 revolution has given them a certain respect for it which they do not have for these other powers, and France's physical strength as exemplified in its powerful and highly trained army has filled them with admiration of it, no matter what they may say to the contrary.

For it is known that these Russians admire physical force. It is the thing upon which they have climbed to power. By means of it they terrorize and hold their power. The history of their Cheka—organization of their own creation—but proves it. Of moral force they know nothing, and for it they have no regard.

Too, these men regard France as the moment they are unable to see their own satisfaction which way France is going to do about its army—whether it will be able to get the money to do it. Meanwhile, too, until their vision is clearer with regard to France, they are content to let things take their own course, more or less, with France proper, but continuing their propaganda in the French colonies.

Right now they are concentrating on Great Britain. They feel confident that the time is not far distant when they will be able to make great trouble for the British. They are jubilant over the turn things took in the Near East—joyful that France, seemingly, had been able to make the British Government agree to immense concessions to Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It would be difficult for an observer not in this Berlin hotbed of Russian intrigue with Turkey to understand the joy these concessions by Britain brought to Bolshevik and Kemalist hearts. The Kemalists swelled up with military pride; the Bolsheviks saw bigger things. It is theirs to know great satisfaction.

His public and private relations with men are thus divided into separate compartments. The friendship with

Mr. Bonar Law, British Premier, Is Product of New and Old World

Pen Picture of Canadian-Born Prime Minister—Business Man in Politics—Measures Not Men

By HUGH F. SPENDER

Born in New Brunswick of Scottish parentage, a son of The Manse, with a strain of Ulster blood in his veins, Mr. Bonar Law, who was educated in Canada and Glasgow, is the product of the new and the old world. He is the first British Prime Minister to be born on the continent of America. But that was more than 60 years ago, and Mr. Bonar Law has nothing Canadian about his appearance, while his accent has the sharp click of the Glasgow business man. His friends think of him as a hard-headed Scotsman with a passion for facts and figures. But his early environment has colored his thoughts, and accounted for the enthusiasm—as far as he is capable of enthusiasm—with which he threw himself into the tariff reform movement, as an exponent of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of colonial preference. The Ulster strain in him explains the cause of the enthusiasm with which he embraced the cause of the northern province in the Home Rule debate.

It was as a Protectionist that he first won his spurs in the House of Commons.

It was a lost cause, but Mr. Law was the one man who was able to hold the House by his exposition and defense of the new policy.

His staccato voice, the smart slap of the fist on the open hand, his ragged sentences, for he rarely used a note,

might jar on the sensibilities of the "high brow," but his style was eminently suited to express the opinions and prejudices of the hard-headed man of business in iron or steel.

Mr. Bonar Law's task in life is to work and explain; he was never able to charm or amuse.

Unusual Parliamentary Manner

I remember his first speech in the House of Commons more than 20 years ago. Here was a man very much in earnest, but with such a carelessness style and aggressive manner, that he was at once marked as the exponent of a new and more vulgar school of oratory than was customary in the House of Commons at that time. He led his audience to understand that he cared not a bit whether he pleased them or not. He had the provincial manner which has none of the graciousness or urbanity of the city. It did not aim at intellectual effort, even its banters lacked felicity.

He has now reached the position in the State that a subject of

King George can attain to. Will he

win a majority at the forthcoming election? If he does, what use will he make of his power? If his administration survives the general election, and he is content to pursue a humdrum path cutting down expenditure and reducing commitments abroad; if he gives the people of Great Britain a period of repose without excitement, and trade reviving, he may prove to be the Prime Minister for which the country is looking. Who can say what will happen? Millions of new voters have still to be won. The women's vote is the most incalculable feature of the election. Mr. Lloyd George is an adversary who has to be reckoned with.

Mr. Bonar Law with his old com-

mitment to protection, may yet follow a course which will reunite the Liberal party.

Retires From Active Politics

His ceaseless work in the war and the loss of his son led to his break-

down; for some time he took no ac-

tive part in politics. It did not seem

likely that he would come back to

public life. But as he watched the Coalition Government sinking ever

deeper into the morass, the call to

lead his party back to sound states-

manship overcame any scruples he

had on his own account or of his

loyalty to his leader.

He has now reached the position

</div

Remembrances of Augustus Thomas

The Dean of American Playwrights Turns From the Stage to Philosophize on Politics and Economics

IT WAS in the dead of winter, in a theater without a roof, and destitute of any heating apparatus—which would indeed have been futile unless big enough to heat all outdoors—that I heard Augustus Thomas make his first speech. He tells the story of the occasion—with the speech left out—that

There was no dressing-room in which anybody could have with safety disrobed, and no ordinary theatrical costume would have kept out the freezing temperature of the building. To shut out drafts, the stage was boxed as a baronial hall with a set ceiling. Mr. Booth wore his heaviest costume, a robe in which ordinarily he played Richelieu. Entred as Mme. duf'wore a long quilling gown which had been in the *Madame da Rimini*. Mme. Gale as Lady Macbeth had some equally warm and equally courageous attire. After the first act of the play, the audience that had been freezing in their wraps—the men retaining not only overcoats but hats—began to move toward the boxes where the cannon stoves were. Those already near those furnaces were ready and peremptory, pulling raw by raw upon the heat. Men stood in the outer circle stamping their feet. After two or three minutes of this there was a general readjustment of camp chairs, moving from their alignments toward these thermal centers that suggested Birnam Wood on its road to Dunsinane.

Some prudent or habitual gentlemen had brought flasks with them. Others went to the nearest places of sale and bought some of the intermission took on a convivial even if precautionary color. The greatest enthusiasm of the night—not excepting Mr. Booth's reception—was for a line which perhaps in all the previous history of "Macbeth" had never called for more than a giggle.

In the third scene of Act Two the Porter, rousing from his slumber by the knocking at the gate, says, "But this place is too cold for hell." This was greeted with a laugh and successive rounds of applause, and then recurrent ripples as the audience waited and congealed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those were the days of Kansas City's first boom; the moment was that when the boom was distinctly on the wane. The theater, which bankrupted its proprietor and gave the eminent tragedian so chilling a reception was as little finished back of the curtain as in front. The pounding of malists and the scraping of scenes behind the drop was as deafening as the stamping of feet in front, and when Thomas then an artist on a paper in which I was luckless enough to have an interest, pushed aside the curtain and faced the audience it was with difficulty that he could be heard. But he put his audience in good humor at once—for obvious reasons it could not "warm to him"—when he pointed out that if the scenery which was about to be displayed seemed lacking in realism they might reflect that when Shakespeare first staged the play he had nothing better by way of scenery than a sign "This is a Scottish castle." I'm not sure of the authenticity of Mr. Thomas' statement, but at any rate it held his audience.

♦ ♦ ♦

Since that time Augustus Thomas, whom men like to call "the dean of American playwrights," has seen life in many phases and recorded them in entertaining fashion in his partly volume, "The Print of My Remembrance" (Scribner's). In the course of the reflections with which he embellishes his narrative, he says, "As a rule the public is not interested in a man who has written from books, and to write from life requires that some time should be spent in living it." Emphatically, Mr. Thomas has lived. His versatile talents, for he is as clever with paints or a pencil as a pen, as influential in politics as he is successful in playwriting, have led him into many fields of activity. Nearly 20 years after his speech in the frigid theater at Kansas City I heard him deliver a political address to a convention of 15,000 excited Democrats at Denver. Neither incident finds place in his reminiscences, but no one who heard the Denver effort

Illinois Trees at Bird Haven

ON AN 18-acre tract of land in southern Illinois, more different kinds of trees are to be found than in any other spot in the north temperate zone. This is not by accident but due to the foresight, care and knowledge of Robert Ridgway, the noted ornithologist. "Bird Haven" he calls his treasury of trees, and he terms it a "modest effort at conservation of wild life." It represents the partial realization of a desire conceived many years ago. In the following article written for The Christian Science Monitor at its request, Dr. Ridgway thus speaks of his work at "Bird Haven":

Long ago it became obvious that the grand old forests of the bottomlands of the middle west must before long be a memory only, for their destruction was being effected at an accelerating rate. This knowledge, clearly foreseen, gave me, many years ago, the desire to some day be able to purchase a piece of woodland and preserve it for future generations.

Forest areas have been set apart for preservation in other parts of the country by the general Government and several of the states, but thus far no effort, apparently, has been made to preserve a sample tract of the hardwood or broad-leaved forests of the lower Ohio basin or lower Mississippi Valley, which, in their best development (as along the lower Wabash) were unexcelled in the variety of trees composing them and unrivaled among the nonconiferous forests of the North Temperate Zone in the size attained by fully matured individuals of many species; indeed these forest giants were to other broad-leaved trees what the Sequoias of California are to the conifers, and were no less remarkable.

It was not until the autumn of 1904 that I was able to make an effort to carry out my long cherished plan, and then I realized that, as conceived about 50 years before, it could not be

an acre. Thus I was forced to consider myself fortunate in being able to obtain even a small area of second growth woods, the land having been cultivated only 35 years before the time of its purchase. Nevertheless, the area selected was extremely desirable on account of the exceptionally large number of species and varieties of trees growing, naturally, on a small area—70 kinds on the 18 acres—in which respect it holds the record, so far as published information shows, for the entire North Temperate Zone. Indeed, on this small area, in Richland County, Illinois, are growing, naturally, more kinds of broad-leaved or nonconiferous trees than are native to the entire Pacific coast, from southern California to Alaska, inclusive, and more kinds of oaks than are native to the whole of New England.

All Nations Represented

In the development or improvement of Bird Haven it has been my plan not only to preserve all the indigenous kinds of trees and other woody plants growing there, but to add others that are native to Illinois until the state sylva became completely represented. Discouraging limitations as to time and means have prevented the full execution of the plan; nevertheless, there are now established on Bird Haven, or growing in the nursery and awaiting transplantation, nearly 150 species and varieties of Illinois trees, besides about 65 kinds of shrubs and nearly 30 woody climbers (vines) that are native to the State.

To enhance further the interest and usefulness of the place, many extra-

limital trees, shrubs, and climbers of the United States (mostly native to the country east of the Great Plains) have been added, the selection being confined mainly to those of an ornamental character, as the magnolias, of which all but one of the eight native species (the single exception is the rare and local *M. pyramidalis*) are growing there; also the two eastern species of hemlock spruce, the cedar elm, sourwood or lily-of-the-valley tree, white fringe, etc. Many of the more beautiful or historically interesting exotic trees have also been added, or are "in hand" for adding, among them a fine specimen of the cedar of Lebanon, the ginkgo or maidenhair tree, mimosa tree, three of the Asiatic magnolias, umbrella pine, Japanese cedar (*cryptomeria*), six of the Asiatic flowering crab-apples, Chinese cedar, trifoliate orange, "Texas" umbrella tree (a native of northern India), tree box, Japanese holly, Japanese yew, two species of false yew (*Cephaelotaxus*), three species (two genera) of bamboos, and many others.

Adaptability to Climate

An incentive to the growing of the above-mentioned and other exotics, as well as extra-limital American species, was the desire to test their adaptability to local climatic and soil conditions. The results have been extremely interesting and, on the whole, gratifying; for it has been found that very many things reputed to be tender or doubtfully hardy prove to be otherwise if planted in a congenial soil and more or less protected position. This is true of the four exotic bamboos: *Arundinaria simoni*, *A. japonica*, *Bambusa quadrangularis*, and *Phyllostachys mitis*. The last, however, only lasted until it had produced seed. *Arundinaria macrospora* is of course perfectly hardy since it grows wild in Richland and adjoining counties. All of them have proved quite resistant to both cold and drought—in fact are if anything too much so, since they are spreading far beyond the bounds assigned them. It has been found also that rhododendrons, mountain laurel, azaleas, and other ericaceous shrubs are no more difficult here than are garden roses, notwithstanding the mountain laurel has been pronounced by an eminent horticultural authority "impossible" in Illinois.

In order to forestall the undoing of all my efforts by future exploitation of the property for its timber or for agricultural use, in short, to insure its perpetuation for the benefit of future generations, it has always been my intention to turn the property over to a prominent educational institution or well established and well supported society. With this in view, Bird Haven has been offered, as a gift, successively to two of the leading universities of Illinois; but both declined the offer, chiefly, I believe, on account of the small acreage and inconvenient distance from base. Its fate is yet in doubt, but every effort will be made to secure, in some manner, its permanency as a safe refuge for wild life, and as an ideal biological station, where all the trees, shrubs and woody climbers of Illinois and many others, its birds and other wild creatures, may be studied from living specimens.

Untested "Rights"

The observant reader, especially if he belongs to Oxford, may have deduced from the last sentence (as well as possibly from other little items of

"Proggod"

"TO PROG," says Webster's Dictionary, is "to wander, especially in order to steal; to pursue mean or dishonest shifts for a livelihood or gain," and "prog," the noun, is—among other things—"a pointed instrument like a goad or skewer; a vagrant beggar, a tramp."

What indignant Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate attending at the office of the prog, proggins or proctor, the morning after the night before, could have put the matter more succinctly? Six and eighteen is a lot of money; 13s. 4d. is a regular fortune in one's undergraduate days! To have to transfer such a vast sum from one's own meager purse into the hands of the proctor, whose pockets

internal evidence) that the writer was at Cambridge, but the manners and customs of the proctors are very similar at both universities. There are, naturally, certain quaint old traditions which are peculiar to one or other of them, as, for example, the idea that if properly dressed in knee breeches, silk stockings, velvet coat and, of course, cap and gown, we could demand of the proctor that he read us a chapter from the Bible. Kings men, too, were popularly supposed to be able to claim the right of playing marbles on the Senate House steps under the proctor's very nose. But somehow none of us ever had the courage to put these alleged "rights" to the test. Doubtless I've had done so the proctor would have been equal to the occasion for he gets plenty of practice in dealing with unexpected situations.

Undergraduates the world over, I suppose, delight in what Oxford and

A Hermit Who Served Garibaldi

From His Ancient Grotto Gualtiero Adami Hails Fascisti as Most Hopeful Sign on Italy's Horizon

ON THE blue waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea, about 2½ hours sail from Porto Ercole or the Isola del Giglio the "Capitano" does the honor of his retreat with the dignity of the "grand signore" he is by birth, the comes of a princely Armenian family, and he delights to talk, not only of current events, but—which is of yet greater interest to the visitor—of the men with whom he now forms a link.

Garibaldi, Anita, Mazzini and many others—he knew them all. Of Garibaldi, he says, no words can convey the impression of what he looked, the power, the radiance, that seemed to emanate from him, as he led his men, called on them for desperate enterprises. For Mazzini, too, his reverence is unbounded. For eight years he lived in London during the time of Mazzini's exile, (he speaks and reads English with pleasure), and was employed by Mazzini on many secret missions to France and other places. It is an experience absolutely unique to sit in this dim cool grotto, with its few primitive articles of furniture, and hear from the lips of this stately figure, with the head and beard of an ancient prophet, the details and doings of those momentous days when he was a brilliant officer.

The cavern lies about half an hour's walk from the little landing bay; though the "Capitano" only at very long intervals himself crosses to the mainland, he accompanies any visitor to the boat with ceremonial courtesy and then retires to his solitude through the rosemary and lavender which clothe the little island, to be taken himself once more to reading and meditating on the strange troubled Italy which seems to have evolved from that hope and courage and self-forgetfulness which blazed so high in the Risorgimento; to enter his memories of the past and his impressions of the present in his diary; and looking out over the blue sea which encompasses the utter silence and solitude of his island, to see again perhaps, as in a vision, the wonderful face of Mazzini, and Garibaldi with his red shirt and golden mane of hair, irradiated by faith and courage, leading his men forward to great deeds.

That Thanksgiving Habit

One November, the American colony in Constantinople met at Robert College. A spy promptly followed to observe proceedings. Of the Croat gatekeeper he asked,

"Why do the Americans come together now?"

"It is to eat Thanksgiving dinner," replied Marko.

"But that Thanksgiving habit, I do not understand it," said the spy.

"Well, it is this way," said the gatekeeper. "Once the English were fighting the Americans, and they fought and fought and fought, but they could not conquer them. Then they said, 'Let's starve them out.' So they did. And after a long time they went to America and looked into the windows, and every American was eating turkey! So they knew it was no use and they went away. And ever since that time the Americans meet once a year and eat turkey."

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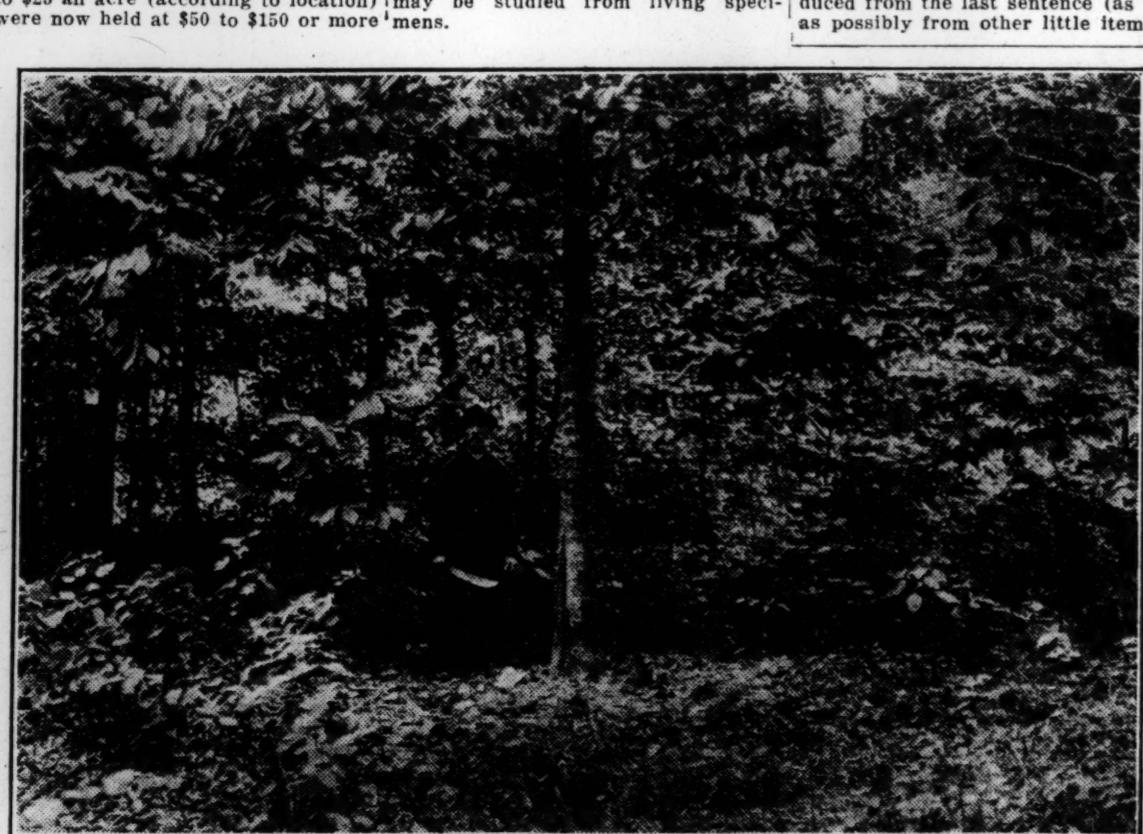
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A Pawpaw Tree: Bird Haven, Richland County, Ill.

SHALL LAWYER DIRECT LAWSUITS OF STATE? IS REFERENDUM FIVE

Clarifying Law Likely to Be Voted on Largely With Reference to Candidacy of Deposed District Attorney

Massachusetts voters must accept or reject at the state elections, Nov. 7, five referenda submitted under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment involving public issues which require careful thought. While the legal statement of these referenda has been mailed to the registered voters in the state publication, "Official Information to Voters," its terms are difficult of comprehension. Suffolk County voters also must decide a question of public expediency relating to equal pay for equal work for teachers irrespective of sex. The significance of each issue is being presented in understandable language by The Christian Science Monitor.

Simple in its provisions but significant in relation to the question of governmental procedure, the fifth and last state-wide referendum for Massachusetts voters to decide by their ballots next Tuesday has been less discussed than any of the others except the first relative to the constitutional amendment.

The question submitted to the voters is on the approval or rejection of a law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar. The bill involving this proposal was filed in the Legislature of 1922. It first received an adverse report, but was reconsidered, and after the Supreme Judicial Court had held it to be constitutional it was passed and signed by the Governor.

On Page Four of Ballot

The petitions for referendum were circulated and the 15,000 signatures necessary were obtained, putting the question on the ballot. The voters will, therefore, find at the bottom of page four of the ballot the following question entitled Referendum No. 5:

Shall a law (Chapter 59 of the Acts of 1922) which provides that a district attorney shall be a member of the bar of the Commonwealth, passed in the House of Representatives by a majority not recorded, and in the Senate by a majority not recorded, and approved by the Governor, be approved?

In the "Official Information to the Voters" there are presented no arguments on either side of the question. The query itself is simple, and it is one which the average voter might consider superfluous in that it is customary to select a lawyer for the office of district attorney.

From the point of view of the voter, however, the issue is involved with another consideration. Although it is not fundamental it promises to be the controlling factor in the vote on the question.

Joseph C. Pelletier was removed on Feb. 21, 1922, from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County on the finding of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth that he had been guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance in office. He was subsequently disbarred from the practice of law in Massachusetts and federal courts. He is no longer a member of the bar, but he is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for re-election to the office of district attorney of Suffolk County.

H. Supporters Oppose Bill

It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed law relates to the right of Mr. Pelletier to hold the office which he seeks should he be elected. It is this which many voters will have in mind when they mark their ballot on Nov. 7. The supporters of the deposed district attorney are active against the bill, and as the election approaches the question is being considered by many organizations of voters, particularly women.

In support of the proposed law it is argued that it is a common-sense provision which the majority of citizens had assumed was already a provision of the law. It is pointed out that the

that governors should be only political economists and that other elective offices be restricted by qualifications specifying persons from certain classes and professions.

Another argument raised against the bill having some force, points out that under this measure it would be possible for one judge of the Superior Court or the Supreme Court to remove a district attorney from office. This, they assert, could be accomplished by the mere act of disbarring the incumbent, disbarment being possible by one judge of either of these courts while removal must be by the majority of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Candidate's Appeal

Mr. Pelletier is doing his campaign speeches for re-election between urging his candidacy and condemning the proposed law. He asserts that it is a law directed at one man and that legislation should not be so framed. He presents, also, the other arguments against the measure, emphasizing that of the rights of the voter.

The issue is, therefore, involved with the question of Mr. Pelletier's aspirations to the office in which the court found he placed private favoritism and personal aggrandizement above considerations of the public good. It is inevitable that many votes will be cast with this in mind.

On next Tuesday, then, a cross marked after the word "Yes" on Referendum No. 5 will be a vote for a common-sense, clarifying provision in the statute, relating to the office of district attorney; while a cross after the word "No" will be affirmation of the conviction that the proposed law is a dangerous abridgement of the rights of the voter, or, in some cases, it will be a vote for Mr. Pelletier.

Tomorrow's article will be on the question of giving women school teachers in Boston salaries equal to those received by men teachers, on the basis of equal service performed.

WETS FACING PROSECUTION FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

(Continued from Page 1)

progress in the effort to defeat dry candidates, indicate liberal expenditures by the liquor forces. Former brewery and whisky interests are numbered among the 400,000 members from which the national association is said to have collected money. At the opening of the campaign, it was stated by officers of the association that much of the expense is being borne by these hard liquor interests.

From its suites of offices, in Washington and elsewhere, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been conducting a nation-wide campaign in behalf of wet candidates and co-operating with other organizations in the combined fight to smash the Volstead Law. How much of this "brewers'" money has been expended and how it has been put into circulation is the immediate question with which the legal rights in various dry organizations are concerned. Under the Corrupt Practices Act this information must be given, yet it is a notorious fact, according to William Tyler Page, secretary of the House of Representatives, that many political organizations and candidates for Congress not only fail to file sworn statements, but also ignore the law's requirements in making out statements that are submitted.

New List of Endorsements

Twelve additional names are included in the latest list of candidates endorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, making a total of 261 known candidates approved by the beer and wine organization and 40 candidates who, for reasons of their own, are being secretly aided.

Other repudiations of wet endorsement just received came from W. A. Ashbrook (D.), who is trying to stage a "come-back" in the Seventeenth Ohio District; Frank Kniffin

CENSORSHIP OPPOSED BY POLICE CHIEFS

With no opposition, the members of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association at the American House yesterday, went on record as opposed to Referendum 3, on next Tuesday's ballot, providing for censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, in a short speech, said that his fundamental objection to censorship is based on "this insidious attack on the right of freedom to express thought, ideas and opinions, guaranteed to every citizen, both by our state and national constitutions." He said the fundamental question involved is far greater than the quality of the pictures themselves.

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PRESIDENT CALLS NATION TO GIVE THANKS ON NOV. 30

Experiences of Year Cited as Justifying Sincere Testimony of Gratitude for Bounties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Declaring that the estate of the Nation "presents very much to justify a nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us," President Harding, in the annual Thanksgiving proclamation issued today, calls upon the American people to observe Thursday, Nov. 30, "as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion."

The text of the proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation

In the beginning of our country, the custom was established by the fathers of observing annually a day of thanksgiving for the bounties and propitiation which divine Providence had extended throughout the year. It has come to be perhaps the most characteristic of our national observances, and, as the season approaches for its annual recurrence, it is fitting formally to direct attention to this annual institution of our people and to call upon them to unite in its appropriate celebration.

The year which now approaches its end has been marked, in the experience of our Nation, by a complexity of trials and triumphs, of difficulties and of achievements, which we must regard as our inevitable portion in such an epoch as that through which all mankind is moving. As we survey the events of the passing twelvemonth we shall find that our estate presents very much to justify a nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us.

Though we have lived in the shadow of the hard consequences of great conflict, our country has been at peace and has been able to contribute toward the maintenance and perpetuation of peace

in the world. We have seen the race of mankind make gratifying progress on the way to permanent peace, toward order and restored confidence in its high destiny.

For the divine guidance which has enabled us in growing fraternity with other peoples, to attain so much of progress, for the bounties which we which has come to us from the resources of our soil and our industry, we owe our tribute of gratitude, and with it our acknowledgment of the duty and obligation to our own people and to the unfortunate, the suffering, the distracted of other lands.

Let us in all humility acknowledge how great is our debt to the Providence which has generously dealt with us, and give devout assurance of unselfish purpose to day, in the name of our country, to human advancement.

It is much to be desired that in rendering homage for the blessings which have come to us, we should earnestly testify our continued and increasing aim to make our own great fortune a means of helping and serving, as best we can, the cause of all humanity.

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do designate Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion. I recommend that the people gather at their family altars and in their houses of worship to render thanks to God for the bounties they have enjoyed, and to beseech that these may be continued in the year before us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-seventh. WARREN G. HARDING.

D. Y. C. S. E.

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We picture here two conservative fashions.

Pictured here is a swag-ger bag designed of Brown Walrus leather and leather lined. The two large pockets which appear on each side of the regular metal framed center purse constitute a Hand Bag of a commodious capacity. It is nine and one-half inches in length.

Priced \$10.00

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CLEVELAND, O.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Thirty-Second Annual Exhibition of Women Painters and Sculptors

Special from Monitor Bureau

Today the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors is on its thirty-second lap, gaining speed and prestige at each appearance, and if a competitive point of view be entertained, diminishing the lead the men have enjoyed this long while. It would be hard for even the initiated to know which kind of a painter painted most of the pictures exhibited. The three large galleries of the Fine Arts Building are finely and sparingly hung with the most creditable show that this organization has presented to the public. This show represents the women artists of America as no other and the exhibits come from every part of the United States and from a few European centers.

The first general impression is of color and spontaneity hand in hand with good taste and discrimination. In the long walk through the Fine Arts galleries the attention is seldom allowed to flag and at the end one is glad to know that the old bugbear of the male artist in splendid and solitary grandeur is being laid low. The women are learning how to vote as intelligently as the men; why shouldn't they learn how to paint as well? The idea is being strongly borne home this year that they are.

Mary Cassatt and Cecilia Beaux are here to show what has been done in painting by feminine pioneers; they are so-to-speak hosts-concours in this exhibition but lend dignity to their younger sisters' gathering. Miss Beaux has sent the famous portrait of a woman in orchidaceous damask costume seated on a terrace under the night sky. The background of this interesting painting seldom appears the same, changing at each successive exhibition with chameleon-like consistency; there is a slight suspicion that it isn't quite the same as when seen last spring at the Arden Galleries. Miss Cassatt's two appealing studies of lovely women belong to a generation ago; they already have that gentle tonality that age imparts to a well-painted canvas, that imparts to the tranquillity of past performance and assured future.

Sustained Excellence

Portraits, landscapes, flower studies, sculpture and miniatures bring out a very equal degree of excellence. The place of honor in the Vanderbilt Gallery is occupied by a large canvas of a small and engaging child by Camella Whitehurst who has been awarded one of the prizes for the consistently fine handling throughout; her technique is strong enough to stand the strain of quick, spontaneous portraiture and the child is wholly convincing in its momentary pose. Gladys Wiles has painted a fine portrait of a woman in a brown-and-yellow striped gown; it is entitled "1875" and has the graceful, yet conscious charm of Victorian days. Elen Emmett Rand's two large portraits are the personification of refinement and delicate handling, the figures blending persuasively with their surroundings.

Agnes Richmond has achieved two outdoor portraits with apparent ease; the heads are against the open sky, afeat not always successfully carried off, and the glimpse of landscape or waterfront is crisply worked into the design. Edith C. Phelps has a well-thought-out canvas with luminous warm color and interesting tonality; despite the fact that it is so closely patterned after the work of a well-known painter as to almost appear as such, Lucy Taggart has handled the problem of a woman reflected in a mirror with assurance and evolved an interesting arrangement of a well-worn theme. Hester Miller has an evenly painted portrait which commands attention, for the strongly realized individuality of her sitter.

The Landscapes

One of the most imposing canvases is a large decoration by Christina Morton of "Gaudelouplennes," a group of stately Negresses in gayly colored calico gowns conversing in the confines of an open market whose tropical fruit lies heaped at their feet. Many flower paintings add to the festive look of the walls; a racy, brilliant shower of blooms by Ruth Anderson, vivid before an ultramarine background; a mellow, glowing group of autumn flowers and fruits by Cora S. Brooks; petunias and larkspur in a blue and purple tangle by Maud M. Mason; marigolds heaped up and overflowing by Gertrude J. Barnes. Dorothy Ochtmann is an expert transcriber of the subtle values to be found in glazed jugs and shiny fruits; her still life study is a beautifully realized appreciation of simple contours and subdued colors.

The women painters have set their easels wherever they found nature "doing anything interesting." The landscapes are quite the best part of this show and are often very "masculine." "A Gray Day," and "Sardine Fishers," by Elizabeth C. Spencer are vigorous and convincing pictures, the red and yellow sails and the broken reflections tempering the brilliance of sky and water. "A Sunny Day," by Kathryn E. Cherry shows a shady village street with sunlight filtering through the trees, suffusing the shadows with a gentle glow. Fern L. Coppedge has a winter landscape of far hills seen across a lake, tranquil under the snow mantle and warm sunlight; this is a picture full of delicate tints and luminous whites. Harriet R. Loomis' garden path with brilliant borders in the foreground, Harriet Lord's atmospheric "Essex Shore," Alice Locke's fine sketch of a pond, Ethel Louise Paddock's village scene, brushed in with ample strokes and fine simplicity, and Jane Peterson's "Late Afternoon" call for special mention.

The sculpture is boldly introduced to the visitor by the unusual "Wind Figure" by Alice Morgan Wright which stands near the gallery entrance; conceived in elemental planes it gives the sense of something sharp-

ing and reshaping itself as wind-driven clouds do. The prize winner is Renée Prahar for her unfinished base for a column, a piece of form almost Gothic in its alliance of the sculptur-esque and the architectural. A group of jaguars circle the shaft in stealthy procession. There is the silent intensity of the jungle in this work; there is a sense of the gigantic within these few cubic feet. A charming baby's head by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, an unusually sportive young goat by Lindsey M. Sterling, and a Globe Sundial by Harriet W. Frishmuth are outstanding pieces.

Among the many others exhibiting in the several departments are Emily Nichols Hatch, Irma Kohn, Alice Judson, Christine Harter, Lucy Hurry, Gertrude Kay, Gertrude Lambert, Constance Curtis, and Janet Scudder. R. F.

"Seventh Heaven," by Austin Strong

Special from Monitor Bureau

JOHN GOLDEN presented at the Booth Theater, on the evening of Oct. 30, "Seventh Heaven," a play by Austin Strong; staged under the direction of Mr. Golden. The cast:

Elspeth ... Hester Deane
Le Bon Dieu ... Fred Holloway
Avlette ... Beatrix Noves
Maximilian Gouin ... Alfred Kanapek
Nana ... Marion Kerby
Recan ... Bernard Thornton
Diane ... Helen Menken
Briscoe ... Frank Morgan
Blonde ... Richard Carlyle
John ... William Post
Sergeant of Police ... John Joseph
Uncle George ... Harry Forsman
Aunt Valentine ... Isabel West
Chico ... George Gaul
Lamighter ... Lionel Joseph

When it says on the program "John Golden Presents" it means that no matter what else is to happen the play with which he has associated his name is sure to be a clean play. Mr. Golden has built his fine reputation and a large fortune on the policy of producing only clean plays. His policy and continuous success should be carefully looked into by many less-wise managers.

The joining together of John Golden and Austin Strong in a play-producing enterprise is, indeed, cause for rejoicing. Mr. Strong has nearly all the necessary qualities for a playwright, dramatic instinct, technique, delicacy and vision. These two talented men, who have the highest interests of the theater at heart, and who are about as "uncommercial" in their point of view as may well be imagined have worked together before, but never quite as effectively as in their present production at the Booth Theater. The play "Seventh Heaven" is the highest point so far reached by either Mr. Golden or Mr. Strong, and sets a new artistic pace for American play producing. It is a play that justifies our faith in the future of the American drama—"Seventh Heaven" is not only up-to-date; it is "up-to-day-after-tomorrow." It is a torch held high and lighting the way to the drama of the future, a drama founded on a conflict of thoughts, moods and ideas, rather than the conflict of individuals.

Judged by conventional standards of a former generation (a generation that was thrilled when Denman Thompson actually washed his hands in real water, using a real tin basin and real yellow soap), Mr. Strong's new play will not be much appreciated, but witnessing the play in anything like the mood in which it was written there is poetry and music in nearly every moment of its three acts.

Chico lives in a sewer in Paris; it almost seems that God has forgotten that he exists; Chico has certainly tried to forget God, after having burned three five-franc candles at the Cathedral of Notre Dame and made three prayers, which God has not seemed to have heard. The three prayers made to le bon Dieu were first that he might be raised to the level of a street washer and handle the hose; second, that he may ride in the taxicab with a blonde girl by his side, and that he may be able to pay for the taxicab. At the opening of the play God has not granted these things, therefore, to Chico there is no God, so Chico is sure he is an atheist.

The first act of "Seventh Heaven" might almost be spoken of as a dramatization of the quotation, "God moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform." Different acts of spontaneous kindness on Chico's part bring about an answer to all three of his prayers. Rescuing a good priest, who has been given the power to supply men as street cleaners for the city, causes Chico's appointment to the greatly desired job. Preventing a walf of a girl from getting a beating by her older and shrewish sister, supplies the blonde girl. An old taxicab, sentimentally named Heloise by the old cabman in memory of his former horse, has refused to budge in spite of much cranking, when the necessity arrives for Chico to have a taxicab in which to carry away the blonde girl. Heloise arises to the occasion and bears them away triumphantly; the astonished cabman exclaims, "A miracle!"

The second act develops a beautiful love affair between Chico and Diane, whom he has protected. Their wedding is about to be celebrated, when Chico is called away to bear arms for his country. In a touching scene, they appeal to le bon Dieu to witness that they acknowledge to each other their wedding vows and that they are married without a priest. They also promise to think of each other each day at 11 o'clock.

The last act takes place on the day of signing of the armistice. Both have kept their plighted faith. Diane has lived on the thought of the return of Chico. As 11 o'clock approaches, he is reported as missing, and her faith in the goodness of le bon Dieu leaves her. As the bells ring out the armistice tidings, all in



"Marching Soldiers"

One of Two New Murals by John Singer Sargent, Which Have Just Been Unveiled in Widener Library, Harvard College

Paris, except Diane, are overjoyed. Le bon Dieu has failed her just at the time she needed him most. She is in the midst of a torrent of hysterical rage at the gentle old priest, for representing a faithless God; when the door opens and Chico rushes in, Le bon Dieu has not failed them after all!

There are so many sidelights of beauty in the play—subtle touches of comedy with a spiritual background—so many scenes of poetical beauty—that is difficult, in a review, to touch on more than the main theme, but so far as the present reviewer is concerned nothing produced in the New York theaters thus far this season has approached the illuminating and moving powers of this little gem of a play at the Booth Theater.

Miss Helen Menken gives a performance of the part of Diane that places her with the first of young American actresses. She has been preparing for her opportunity, and it came the opening night of her performance as Diane at the Booth Theater. George Gaul, who is one of the best actors on the American stage, plays the part of Chico, and it is safe to say that his performance could scarcely be surpassed. Hubert Druce, as the old cabman, is the perfection of a character stepping out of Dickens; and Marion Kerby deserves a word of praise for her excellent performance of Nana. William Post is delightful as the old Père Chevillon, and Frank Morgan gives a distinguished and sympathetic performance of Brissac. F. L. S.

American Art Exhibit for Paris Next Spring

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—President Harding and President Miller and have accepted the joint presidency of the honorary committee which is being formed in connection with the Exhibition of American Art—fine, decorative and industrial—to be shown in Paris next Spring. Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador, and J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, have similarly accepted the vice-presidency of the committee. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris has recently transmitted, through the French Embassy, formal credentials as members of the American committee of organization to the following: Charles Butler of the American Institute of Architects, Bryson Burroughs of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Paul Cret of the University of Pennsylvania, William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Julian Clarence Levi of the American Institute of Architects.

Florence Vidor has started filming Booth Tarkington's novel, "Alice Adams," the story that won the Pulitzer prize as the best American novel in 1921. Rowland V. Lee is directing the production, and the cast includes Claude Gillingwater, Margaret McWade, Harold Goodwin, Thomas Ricketts and Fay Holderness.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
CARNEGIE HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8.

Piano Recital—MISCHA

LEVITZKI
STEINWAY PIANO

on a rental basis for at least six weeks, but if the play does well he will keep on indeterminately, and when "A Bill of Divorcement" shall have run its course he will stage one or two other plays he brought with him from London.

Pollock, the whimsical youth and airy comedian of the days of "Hawthorne of the U. S. A." and "Jerry" is now much changed, but the change is no less visible in his acting than in his appearance. He has ripened amazingly and acquired force and feeling. In "A Bill of Divorcement" he once struck a note of lyric rapture which thrills the spectator, and in an episode of a discarded husband's plea for pity and for mercy he acts with such a copious release of feeling that he touches every heart.

The performance of Miss Dane's play has few flaws anywhere. There is a remarkably fine bit of acting in a restrained emotional vein by Daisy Atherton, who plays the unloving wife of the former soldier who has long been hidden in an asylum. Miss Atherton in no wise drains this thankless part of its possibilities; there is scarcely a limit to what a fine player might do with this rôle. But in the vividness of her acting, in the exquisitely shaded descriptive play of her features, in her finely modulated reading, in her economy of gesture, and by completeness of aspect Miss Atherton makes an unmistakable impression upon an audience. She is the daughter of that great comedian, Willie Edouin, and Alice Atherton.

The Chicago experience of "A Bill of Divorcement" in its original engagement here differed little from that of many another play of the season. Drama of serious drift and comedy of hearty nature have fallen by the wayside. True, most of them have deserved their fate. Some of these plays, not to be taken seriously at all, yet so conditioned as to warrant expectation that they would prove vendible, have withered for lack of care. Exploitation has been slack. Plays have been dragged into the theaters, and, failing of an immediate response, have been permitted to waste away. Some of no greater merit, perhaps of less, have been inducted into a kind of popularity, at least into profit-taking, by active and more or less judicious propaganda. The situation possibly will be aggravated when the pooling agreement of the theaters here goes into effect. By this agreement all houses in the pool, and most of them are embraced in it, will be limited to the same meager expenditure. No consideration is taken of the fact that some plays sell themselves, while others must be hawked about.

Pauline Lord, an actress with a strain of greatness, ventured back into the Studebaker Theater as a stopgap. It is a tradition of the show business here that even the sound successes do not repeat. The experience of "Anna Christie," while not greatly disheartening, in a measure tends to confirm the tradition.

Arissa now occupies the somewhat out-of-the-way Great Northern Theater with William Archer's Anglo-Asian melodrama, "The Green Goddess." His engagement had its usual showy inauguration but after the first night interest apparently sagged. But Arissa knew his play was good, and he was told the acting did the melodrama no dishonor. So he has held on courageously and now is playing to very large business, giving complete satisfaction to rather exacting audiences, and has every promise of staying for a long term.

The Midwest generally evinces no great kindness toward the drama this season. The night-stands are niggardly in their patronage of plays of the better class, of which very few are going about. The managers are demanding plays which can be sold at \$1 and \$1.50, and hesitate to book those for which a higher admission fee is assessed. A few names sell well—Petrova's for instance, though she still acts the bizarre bit of fiction from her own pen, "The White Peacock." The cities of the Mississippi Valley—St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and those of slightly less importance—are not well supplied with desirable fare. Reversing the instance of the two blades of grass, the allied managers now endeavor in many cities to make one house thrive where two were thriving some seasons ago.

Frank Bacon prepares to say farewell to this Great Central Market. He will close his engagement in "Lightnin'" on Dec. 9 with his six hundred and first Chicago performance. His company will be given a brief respite and then will proceed to Boston, where the resumption will be celebrated just before the Christmas holidays. "Lightnin'" has been played to more than 750,000 people in Chicago. It has an amazingly strong hold upon the affection of the public. It is a staple comedy, sure to thrive wherever it goes, and sure to make an appeal equally to those who are experienced of life and those who are most naive in the theater. Whatever may be said of it, its heart is right. That explains it. O. L. H.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Autumn Flower Exhibit

By Massachusetts Horticultural Society

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By CHARLES H. TOTTY of Madison, N. J.

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Music News and Reviews

Mme. Isa Kremer in Ballad Recital

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Mme. Isa Kremer, soprano, mezzo-soprano, or what you will, gave a ballad recital in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, presenting pieces in the Russian, French, Italian, and English languages, with Kurt Hetzel as her accompanist. She was assisted by Joseph Cherniavsky, violinist (an approved pupil of Auer); Alfred Lenhardt, a leading Philadelphia Orchestra cellist, and William S. Thunder, pianist. E. L. W.

Popular Concerts in Cleveland CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The season of popular Sunday afternoon concerts was inaugurated Sunday by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra with a program much to the liking of the audience. The program opened with a spirited performance of Weber's "Freischütz" overture and a potpourri of airs from "Rigoletto" was equally enjoyed. The quick march movement of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony evoked much enthusiasm. There were two soloists, Samuel Lifschey, principal viola player of the orchestra, and Edith Fletcher, soprano, who were heard to good advantage, the former in a "lied" by Vincent d'Indy and the latter in "Ah fors e lui" from "Traviata." The intermezzo from Delibes' "Naiads" and the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin" closed the program.

Music in Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The City Council has approved the recommendation of a committee, and a series of low-priced Sunday concerts will be given with the Hallé Band in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, which is now the property of the corporation, and the corporation will undertake to bear any contingent loss up to £1000.

Various concerts of importance have been given during the week, piano recitals by M. Colot in the Free Trade Hall, and a vocal recital by Charles Neville of the beautiful and rarely heard "Magelone" song-cycle of Brahms. Of special musical interest was the combined meeting of the University Musical Society and the Manchester branch of the British Music Society at the university, when Alfred Wall, the Newcastle composer, was the invited guest and heard a concert of his own compositions exclusively, interpreted by Arthur Catterall, Miss Lucy Pierce, Rawdon Briggs, Miss Mary McCullagh, and Dale Smith.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, 44th St. & 8th Ave. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. HENRY MILLER in "RUTH CHATTERTON" in Henry Batilla's Mystery Play. "LA TENDRESE" "big play, a great play, the essence of life—may bigger than life itself; for it is love."

EARL CARROLL Theatre, 15th St. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The GINGHAM GIRL A SMART, DAINTY MUSICAL COMEDY with a CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE BIJOU West 45th St. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Gracé George in "To Love" with Robert Warwick—Norman Trevor

VANDERBILT 44th St. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. We hear constantly of what something worth-while on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called

"The Torch-Bearers"

BY GEORGE KELLY

HUDSON W. 44 St. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN Presents THE HIT OF THE TOWN

GRAND OPERA COMPANY 44th St. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "SO THIS IS ISLAND!" "A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

LIBERTY THEA. 44th St. W. B. Y. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES Fourth Annual Production Election Day Tues. Nov. 7

CAT NATIONAL THEATRE 41st St. W. B. Y. Tues. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Mat. Election Day

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW DAILY MATINEES-2HS-NIGHTS-5HS EQUITY 48th St

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES OF BANKERS NAMED

Newly Elected Head of American Association Picks 'Cabinet' Under New Administration

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—John H. Puelicher, president of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, the newly-elected president of the American Bankers Association, who was chosen at the recent convention in New York, has just announced the personnel of the committees and commissions of the association under the new administration.

Most importance attaches to the Administrative Committee, of which Mr. Puelicher is chairman. The other members are: Walter W. Head, president of the Omaha National Bank, Omaha; William E. Knox, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Oscar Wells, president of the First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.; Alexander Dubar, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh; J. W. Barton, vice-president of the Metropolitan National Bank, Minneapolis; Frank J. Hilton, vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York; Theodore G. Smith, vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company, New York, representing the Trust Company section; Samuel H. Beach, president of the Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y., representing the Savings Bank section; Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, representing the National Bank section, and H. A. McCauley of Sapulpa, Okla., representing the State Bank section.

Frederick I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, remains as chairman of the Commerce and Marine Committee, the new members of which are John G. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, and Earl S. Gwynn, president of the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

The new members of the Economic Policy Committee, of which Melvin A. Taylor, president of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, is chairman, are Stephen A. Baker, president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York; R. S. Hawes, vice-president of the First National Bank, St. Louis, and Craig B. Hazlewood, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Chicago.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is chairman of the Public Relations Committee, the new members of which are Guy E. Emerson, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and W. G. Edens, vice-president of the Central Trust Company, Chicago.

H. S. Flecht, president of the Hibernalia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, becomes chairman of the Committee on Public Education, of which he and D. C. Wills, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, are the new members.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS

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Arlington Mills.....150 115
Bates Mfg Co.....150 115
Brookdale Mills.....150 115
Columbus Mfg Co.....155 115
Dartmouth Mfg Co.....155 115
Dwight Mfg Co.....110 115
Edwards Mfg Co.....100 115
Everett Mills.....150 115
Farr Alpaca Co.....156 151
Gates Mills.....110 115
Great Falls Mfg Co.....110 115
Hamilton Mfg Co.....100 115
Hampton Woolen Co.....87 90
Hope Bleach & Dye Works Co.....70 75
do pf.....70 75
Lancaster Mills com.....140 145
do pf.....104 104
Latent Cotton Mills.....210 110
Lawrence Mfg Co.....125 130
Leland Livery Co.....155 160
Lyndale Mfg Associates.....151 152
Lyman Mills.....135 135
Manomet Mills.....108 112
Massachusetts Cotton Mills.....163 167
Merrimack Mfg Co com.....98 102
do pf.....82 82
Nashawena Mills.....130 135
Nashua Mfg Co com.....80 84
do pf.....100 100
Northeastern Spinning Co.....245 250
Pacific Mills.....163 166
Pepperell Mfg Co.....160 165
Sharp Mfg Co com.....120 125
do pf.....104 104
Tremont & Suffolk Mills.....130 135
U S Worsted Co 1st pf.....2 4
Waltham Bleachery & Dye Wks.....145 145
Wardrobe Mills.....148 152
Warwick Mills.....90 95
West Point Mfg Co.....117 122
York Mfg Co.....190 200
MISCELLANEOUS

American Screw Co.....130 135
Walter Baker Co Ltd.....120 125
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet co.....115 120
do pf.....113 113
Dodge Corporation.....167 170
Heywood Wakefield Co com.....127 127
do pf.....104 104
Merrimac Chemical Co.....81 80
Plymouth Cordage Co.....192 196
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co com.....138 138
do pf.....83 83
Saco-Lowell Shops com.....145 150
do pf.....103 103
U S Envelope Co com.....140 146

STEAMSHIP LINES SHOW BETTERMENT

This year, up to Oct. 1, Eastern Steamship Lines earned for dividends and taxes more than \$1,000,000. The exact figure was \$1,007,398, or \$172,330 ahead of the similar period of 1921. The company has outstanding 85,244 shares of common stock. Assuming that concern comes out even in the final quarter of the year it will show for 1922 more than \$11 per share for the common stock, subject to tax deductions.

The details of the September and nine months comparative income statements follow:

	1922	Increase
Sept. tot op rev.....	\$726,365	\$16,482
Total inc.....	303,109	62
Total deduc.....	26,163	52
Surplus.....	27,058	9,614
9 mos total op rev.....	4,582,475	428,307
Total income.....	1,230,471	195,225
Total deduc.....	22,073	22,296
Surplus.....	1,007,398	172,230

LONDON MARKET HAS WEEK-END ASPECT TODAY

LONDON, Nov. 31—There was not much activity to dealings in securities on the stock exchange here today, but the markets generally were steady. The usual week-end light attendance was in evidence.

All shares moved within narrow limits but were hard. Royal Dutch was 37 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/4, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/4.

A demand from investors was responsible for fresh gains in home rails. Dollar descriptions were idle around former quotations. There was moderate profit-taking in Argentine rails.

Good reports on trade conditions induced repurchase in the industrial department, which was firm. Hudson Bay was 7%.

There also was buying back of lines recently held in the rubber group, which rallied. Some gilt-edged investment issues were strong. French loans held well. Operations in Kafirs were professional, but firmness was noted throughout the session.

EXPORT SALES CAUSE FIRMNESS IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Wheat prices showed firmness today during the early dealings, export sales here of 500,000 bushels of Durum and 250,000 bushels of rye, tending to encourage bullish sentiment. Trade, however, lacked volume and upturns were difficult to maintain. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4c higher, with December \$1.16 1/4 @ 1.16 1/2, and May \$1.44 @ 1.44 1/4, was followed by a slight sag and then by gains all around.

Corn and oats reflected the action of wheat. After opening 1/4c to 3/4c lower, December 68 1/4 @ 1/4c, the corn market scored a general slight advance.

Oats opened shade to 1/4c @ 1/4c lower, December 42 1/2c, and later turned upgrade.

Provisions were higher in line with hog values.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS' REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Federal Reserve Statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

Nov. 1	Oct. 26	
1,222	1,222	
1,622	1,622	
Total gold reserves.....	\$3,078,249	\$3,085,083
Legal tend notes, silv, etc.....	133,696	126,835
Total reserves.....	3,211,946	3,211,918

Secs by govt oblig.....

271,497 195,510

All other.....

218,267 273,389

Bills held in open mkt.....

260,658 257,691

Total bills on hand.....

348,422 272,090

F R mts in actual circu.....

2,309,265 2,398,533

Ratio of total res to dep.....

76.0% 77.6%

F R note lab comb.....

76.0% 77.6%

Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Nov. 1, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

Nov. 1	Oct. 26	
1,222	1,222	
1,622	1,622	
Total gold reserves.....	\$3,078,249	\$3,085,083
Legal tend notes, silv, etc.....	133,696	126,835
Total reserves.....	3,211,946	3,211,918

Bills discounted.....

271,497 195,510

All other.....

218,267 273,389

Bills held in open mkt.....

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76.0% 77.6%

Ratios of tot res to dep.....

76.0% 77.6%

F R note lab comb.....

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD TONE IS DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Copper, Oil and Railroad Shares Seem to Be in Demand

The upward movement of prices was continued at the opening of today's New York stock market with speculators for the advance bringing forward new leaders to rally the list.

Copper, oil, and merchandising shares were most in demand, the gains ranging from 1 to 2 points. American Smelting, Utah, and Anaconda each improved a point, with slightly smaller gains being noted in National Lead and Butte & Superior.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, which was pushed up nearly 2 points, led the initial upward swing in oils. Railroad shares were less active, but St. Louis & Southwestern preferred and Rock Island each climbed a point in the early dealings.

Other individual strong spots were May Department Stores, Fisher Body, Bosch Magneto, American Water Works, National Biscuit and American Writing Paper preferred.

Heavy profit-taking took place at the higher levels, Mexican Petroleum dropping one point, Standard Oil of New Jersey canceling its early gain and Baldwin and American Locomotives and Studebaker all selling below last night's closing levels.

Fisher Buoyant

After recessions of one to two points in many of the leaders, the major part of the list resumed its upward course under the stimulus of a broad demand for railroad shares, which advanced one to three points. Large blocks of speculative industrials, particularly the coppers, also were bought, the trend of prices indicating a bullish sentiment on the part of large speculative interests.

High-priced shares did not fluctuate as much as they did yesterday but Fisher Body was conspicuous for a jump of more than 7 points. Reduction of the short interest by heavy short covering in some parts of the list was offset by profit-taking in others, causing some irregularity before noon.

Call money opened at per cent.

Erie Bonds Active

Erie issues were again the most active in the railroad bond list, the general 4s and the convertible 4s, series B and D gaining 3 to 1½ points. Norfolk & Western convertible 6s also were moderately strong.

A three-point rise in Cerro de Pasco 8s was the outstanding development in the industrial list, other strong spots in which were Chile Copper 6s and 7s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Armour 4½s and Marland Oil 7½s.

Publie Utilities moved to higher ground under the leadership of Third Avenue adjustment 5s and American Telephone convertible 6s, each up about a point. A sharp four-point break in Eastern Cuba Sugar 7½s was the only notable exception to the upward trend.

In the main, the tendency was upward during the afternoon, with industrials again coming into favor when buying of the railroads slackened. Standard Oil of New Jersey dropped from 214 to 210, and then rebounded to its early high price.

Studebaker shook off its previous heaviness and moved up to 128½. Gains of 1 to 4½ points were registered by Kelsey Wheel, Mexican Petroleum, Pidewater Oil, Peoples Gas, Adams Express, Pierce Oil preferred, Mathison Alkali, American Car, American Sugar, Cuba Cane Sugar preferred, Associated Dry-goods and Remington Typewriter first preferred.

Bonds Strong

Bond prices in today's early dealings on the New York Stock Exchange were irregular but the main trend was decidedly upward. Speculative railroad mortgages and copper company liens were the favorites in the domestic corporation list, rising large fractions to three points. United States Government bonds developed moderate strength, the gains ranging from 10 to 20 cents on \$100.

In the foreign list Belgian 7½s and 8s continued their move to higher ground, improving 3 and 1 point, respectively. Uruguay 6s also advanced a point and Tzecoslovakian 8s, Argentine 7s and Soissons 6s improved fractionally. Seine 7s, Lyons 6s, Bordeau 6s, Spanish Municipal 8s, Series B and Swiss 8s were relatively backward.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	4	4	4
Bagdad Silver	.11	.11	.11
Bailey	.68	.65	.65
Boston & Montana	.09	.09	.09
Bost-Mont Corp.	.77	.78	.78
Candelaria	.37	.37	.37
Chief Cons Min.	5½	5½	5½
Crystal Cop.	11½	11½	11½
Daddy	.03	.03	.03
Erupcion	2½	2½	2½
Eureka	.29	.29	.29
Federal Min. op.	.49	.49	.49
Gila Copper	.05	.05	.05
Goldfield Deep	.09	.08	.08
Gimbels Bros.	40½	40½	40½
Gold Road	.45	.43	.44
Mutual	.23	.22	.22
Ruby Cons	.25	.26	.26
Santa Fe Mining	.12	.12	.12
Toms Divide	.74	.74	.74
United Verde Ext.	.27	.26½	.26½
Verde Mines	.37	.37	.37
Yukon Gold	.08	.08	.08

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.06%	1.17	1.15%	1.15%
May	1.14%	1.14%	1.13%	1.13½
July	1.05%	1.05%	1.04½	1.04%
Aug.	.88%	.88%	.87%	.87%
Sept.	.88%	.88%	.87%	.87%
Oct.	.87%	.88%	.87%	.87%
Dec.	.42%	.42%	.42%	.42%
May	.42%	.42%	.41%	.41%
July	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
Sept.	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
Oct.	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
Dec.	.42%	.42%	.41%	.41%
May	.42%	.42%	.41%	.41%
July	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
Sept.	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
Oct.	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%
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July	.39%	.39%	.39%	.39%

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF EVENTS IN
BRITISH FINANCE

Sentiment Helped by Defeat of
Labor at Polls—Stock Mar-
ket Trading Light

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Although a more cheerful sentiment prevails here following the Labor defeat in the municipal elections, business during the week on the stock exchange generally has been of small dimensions. Gilt-edged securities were little affected by the fact that underwriters must take about 91 per cent of the Indian £20,000,000 loan.

The money market has not had much margin between ease and stringency. Statistics just issued show the values of British industrial shares well maintained during the last month, and the effects of the recent polling is an augury that the coming general election will be favorable.

Capital issues for home industrial companies last month were small indeed. Total issues, although £20,000,000 greater than September, fall far short of the figures of October, 1921. The year's total to date of £218,000,000 is, however, about £40,000,000 greater than the figure of the corresponding period of last year. November will make a big increase in this respect because of the number of important issues actually taking place or pending. The Chilean loan is expected to account for £4,000,000. In the offering is Marconi's floating of £1,500,000 6½ per cent debentures at 93. Pease and partner's offer of £1,000,000 5 per cent debenture stock at 93 was heavily oversubscribed yesterday, as was the £600,000 issue of preference and ordinary shares by the Power Securities Corporation.

Effects of Budget Deficits

Foreign exchanges are reflecting 1923 budget deficits anticipated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, in the last case estimated at £45,000,000,000 marks. These deficits emphasize by contrast the strength of the British financial position. To date national accounts show that expenditures declined £160,000,000, £9,000,000 short of the estimated reduction for the entire year, but revenue declined only £60,000,000, compared with an original estimate of £214,000,000 for 12 months.

The capital levy threat in Switzerland, although unlikely of fulfillment, affected exchange rates and caused discussion in financial circles because the British Labor Party put the same policy forward as a panacea. The results of the mere menace in Switzerland were serious, and with the fact that the deplorable plight of the mark is partly due to Capital's rush to leave Germany before threats of a heavy tax imposition are felt, Labor will think better of this plank eventually.

However, it is highly improbable, especially in view of the crushing defeats at the municipal elections that Labor will be in a position to put financial day dreams into practice for many years, if ever. After a sharp jump at the beginning of the week to £185 a ton, the tin market reacted, with shares accordingly quieter. The advance of £20 in the price of the metal during last month was helped by speculators and the setback was probably contributed to by the announcement of October shipments of Straits Settlements which were up 1400 tons in September.

Because legislation, imposing compulsory restriction on the rubber output by graduated export duties, has now been passed by the various colonies concerned, that commodity still looks large in the public eye. It is felt in many quarters that the scheme has been brought in after conditions that were supposed to call for it had been greatly altered. Voluntary restriction with renewed demand, had already restored the equilibrium, and new duties mean less profit for the British planter than the Dutch rival, on every pound produced.

Cotton Level Higher

Wholesale prices during the last month show only fractional increases as compared with September, the chief rise in the industrial group being in cotton. New high levels for raw material and buyers' refusal to pay higher prices for goods continuing to affect this industry. It is still impossible to buy raw cotton and sell yarn at a profit. Problems confronting the cotton industry will be thrashed out at a meeting of the federation master cotton spinners' associations next week. Here again the production restriction plan under the control of a board representing various sections of the industry, is expected to be advanced.

Recent wool prices also are said to be retarding business while better prospects are reported in the drapery, shoe and leather, and chemical trades.

The export coal trade continues good, with a satisfactory demand from North America. The European outlook seems fairly settled, although account must be made of the effects of depreciation in currencies on German requirements.

Latest statistics show the total output of coal as 5,350,000 tons during the week ended Oct. 31, the largest since May, 1919.

MOON MOTOR'S PROFITS

The Moon Motor Co. Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports a profit of \$326,478, after charges and tax, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2,08 a share on 154,213 shares no-par common. Net sales were \$2,711,511; other income \$36,694; total income \$2,747,205; expenses, taxes, reserves, and other items \$2,420,727; net profit \$326,478.

WORLD COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The world cotton crop for 1922 will total approximately 16,750,000 bales, the United States Department of Commerce estimates. Of this amount the United States will produce approximately 10,135,000 bales. The estimate is based on bales of 478 pounds lint, equivalent to a 500-pound gross weight bale.

EXPLANATION OF
HUGE OIL FUNDS

Standard Oil of New Jersey
Tells How It Got Surplus

The plan of Standard Oil of New Jersey to pay a 400 per cent common stock dividend from surplus assets, had directed so much attention to the nature of that surplus and how it accumulated, that the company has made a statement regarding the growth of this surplus.

The statement shows that since 1911 the company has reinvested 56 per cent of profits in the business, paid 30 per cent of profits as cash dividends in the last 10 years, and about 14 per cent in taxes.

The company says the growth of the petroleum business has made great demands, with steadily increased sums of money required. There were two courses to raise additional funds, by selling securities or distributing a portion of earnings to shareholders and reinvesting the rest in the business.

The first has been availed of by the sale of \$200,000,000 preferred, but most of the money needed has come by reinvesting surplus earnings.

British Monopoly No Longer

The plan adopted last season of dividing Egyptian cotton shipments coming to the United States between British steamship companies and vessels of the United States Shipping Board, has been continued this season.

Year by year, a substantial part of earnings, 56 per cent since 1911, has been put back into the business. These now constitute the company's surplus and are represented in the balance sheet by refineries, pipe lines, steamships, raw and finished products, and other investments in property in this country and abroad. That part of surplus which is cash is a relatively small portion required for current needs.

"In 10 years, 1912 to 1921, inclusive, the company has shown net profits, before taxes, of \$751,163,280. Of this, \$115,17,677 has been paid the Government for taxes; \$222,065,226 represents aggregate dividends for the period; and \$437,580,857 has been absorbed by needs of the business.

Shipments Smaller Thus Far

Detailed reports have been received by Boston importers from Alexandria which show that shipments to the United States and to other parts of the world, so far this cotton season, are less than at the corresponding time in the previous year. The latest available data show that shipments from Aug. 1 to the middle of October amounted to 107,408 bales to all parts, compared with 148,898 bales for the corresponding period of last season. Of these totals, the amount sent to the United States so far this season amounts to 18,405 bales, compared with 34,176 bales a year ago.

It is generally believed by Boston importers that the Egyptian crop will exceed last year's total, as the acreage planted was larger. Acreage planted this year totaled 1,465,136 feddans, compared with 1,291,878 feddans a year ago.

The yield last season, which has just been completely tabulated, amounted to 5,488,025 cantars (about 100 pounds), which compares with 4,876,500 cantars the previous season.

Total exports for all of last season amounted to 741,181 bales, averaging 750 pounds each, contrasted with 428,470 bales the previous year.

"It is manifestly evident that surplus, having gone into permanent capital, could not be distributed otherwise than in proposed form of additional stock certificates."

IMPROVEMENT IN
ITALIAN FINANCE

September Revenues Make Re-
covery—Unemployment Less

A marked improvement in Italian financial and economic conditions is reported by the Commercial Attaché at Rome, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Government revenues after showing an increase of only 2,000,000 lire in the first two months of the current fiscal year, made a sudden spurt in September, when they amounted to 682,000,000 lire, an increase of 109,000,000 lire compared with September, 1921.

During July and August, Treasury notes having less than one year maturity were issued in the amount of 685,000,000 lire, but during September there was a withdrawal of 253,000,000 lire.

The total Treasury notes outstanding on Sept. 30 amounted to 25,262,000 lire. From July to September, three to seven-year notes were issued, amounting to 246,700,000 lire; the total outstanding on Sept. 30 was 7,479,000,000 lire.

The note circulation of the three Italian banks of issue on Aug. 31, was 17,323,000 lire, compared with 17,911,000,000 lire at the end of the preceding month. Discounts on the two dates were 3,922,000,000 and 5,875,000 lire, respectively.

Business failures in September continued the decline which began in August. The decrease has been from 326 in July, to 297 in August, and to 274 in September. Professor Bach's index of wholesale prices, based on 1920 averages shows that the cost of living is again increasing. The index number for September is 93.16, compared with 91.5 in August, and 92.9 in September, 1921.

The number of unemployed in Italy continues to decrease, although at a slightly lower rate than during the preceding few months. On Sept. 1, unemployed numbered 318,000, compared with 334,242 on Aug. 1, and with 606,819 on Feb. 1, when unemployment was at its height.

Naturally the question arises whether Baltimore & Ohio will be able to declare a common dividend this year, as is necessary to keep its bonds in the New York savings bank class. All that can be said now is that even excellent present condition and immediate prospects do not encourage such expectations.

SCOVILL CONCERN

PLANS NEW STOCK

Stockholders of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, at a special meeting Nov. 4, will vote on a proposition to increase authorized stock from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the increase to be divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 par.

President Goss, in a letter to stockholders, says that if the proposed increase is authorized, it is the intention immediately to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent. He also says: "It is not expected that directors will change the policy lately pursued as to the aggregate amount of yearly dividends, and the rate of regular quarterly dividend will be reduced accordingly."

STEEL MARKET

IS MORE QUIET

The steel market, particularly on major products, plates, shapes, and bars, is coming into a quiet time," says The Iron Age, which continues:

"Consumption is maintained in most directions, but buyers wait to see that prices, which have been working easier, are entirely freed from the inflating effects of the coal strike and car troubles. Generally there find that apart from some United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries, the steel companies are lightly booked beyond December."

1913 average 22.44 cts. per rupee.

† Cents a thousand.

‡ Cents a hundred.

BIG CARGOES OF
EGYPTIAN COTTON
ON WAY TO BOSTON

American Ships Divide Alexandrian Exports With British—
Larger Crop Expected

Egyptian cotton is being shipped to Boston in large quantities, the seasonal movement from the interior of Egypt to Alexandria being nearly at its peak just now. Sales made in England, France, the United States and other countries during the last two months have provided Alexandria shippers with plenty of business.

These orders are now being filled rapidly. The British steamer Serbino is the latest vessel to leave Alexandria for Boston with this product and is due about Nov. 20. The United States Shipping Board steamer Sabotawan is now loading at Alexandria and is expected to be the next sailing direct for the United States.

**Further Slump
of German Mark**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—German marks

slumped to another new low record today, being quoted in the local market at 1% cents a hundred, or more than 6100 to the dollar.

Swedish kroner registered a new top price for the year at 28.89 cents each, while Dutch guilders equaled the year's previous high at 39.21 cents each.

**British Hide
Prices Are Still
ON THE UPGRADE**

Exporting to United States and Germany of Sufficient Volume
to Cause the Strength

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The price of hides is still advancing, and the law of supply and demand is forcing tanners to pay more for their raw material.

Exports to the United States and Germany are thought to account for this, and an 102,614 cwt. of market hides went overseas during the first nine months of the current year, some color is lent to the assertion.

Of this quantity Germany took 34,940 cwt., and the United States 24,892 cwt.

Best ox hides have sold from 7½ to 10d. a pound, and cows at 7d. to 7½d. Calf are firm at 8d. to 13½d. for best grades, and chrome tanneurs profess to be unable to work them in at this figure as they show a loss on the finished leather. The demand for imported hides is improving, and tanners, realizing that prices at the River Plate are firm, have paid the higher rates.

**Run of Cattle
CONTINUES ON
LIBERAL SCALE**

Prices Hold Near Lower Levels
of Previous Week—Common
Grades of Beef Plentiful

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The run of cattle has continued liberal this week, and prices have held close to the lower levels recorded last week. Best steers have sold with some activity at \$13@13.50, but buyers have been over-supplied with common grades of beef and have been slow to take hold of the short-faced cattle, in some cases demanding a discount from previous quotations. Receipts have been large for requirements.

Steers selling at \$7.50@9 are at the lowest point of the season, while the best fat cattle are up to the highest level. Range cattle are hard to sell at \$6@8. Cattle producers on the range got a late start this year because of unfavorable weather conditions, throwing heavy shipments late in the season. The run in October was comparatively large at 96,000, compared with 56,000 in October last year and the record of 155,000 in October.

The second shipment, a larger one, was made by the Shipping Board freighter Hog Island, arriving at Boston late in October. The Serbino is

the latest vessel to leave Alexandria for Boston with this product and is due about Nov. 20. The United States Shipping Board steamer Sabotawan is now loading at Alexandria and is expected to be the next sailing direct for the United States.

Business Spurt Ends

The spurt in business following on

the Shoe and Leather Fair is waning a little, although tanners and jobbers have been busy getting out

dates of leather. All attempts at getting

higher figures for sole leather are a

failure, shoe manufacturers at once

going to a lower grade, saying that

the public will not pay higher rates

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON MEETS
M. I. T. TOMORROW

Tiger Harriers Have Rapidly
Rounded Into Shape for
Their Opening Run

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3 (Special)—The Princeton varsity cross-country team, which is under the direction of Coach W. H. Rogers, has rapidly rounded into shape in preparation for its meet with Massachusetts Institute of Technology here tomorrow. Since this is the first meet of the season, the team has not yet been given an opportunity to show its real value, but prospects are bright, and the Tigers have hopes of realizing their long-cherished desire of winning the Inter-collegiates this year.

When the call for candidates was issued early this fall, over 45 men reported. For the first few days the men were given light workouts in order to better their wind and endurance, and to get them into condition for the more strenuous work later on in the season. The preliminary work consisted for the most part of easy jogs and brisk walks, along with special setting-up exercises.

At the beginning of the season a set of strict training rules were laid down. Great emphasis was laid on the fact that candidate should take no unnecessary cuts in his class, and that his work on the team should be of secondary importance to his academic duties being his chief concern.

This is in line with Princeton's eligibility rules are very strict, and if a student is to represent the university on any athletic team, he must be well up in his studies.

During the second week of practice, the daily runs were lengthened to four and five miles. At the end of the second week time trials were held over the three-mile course. S. C. Conger '24, captain of the team, won the race, doing the distance in 18m. 5s. He was closely followed by J. W. Gordon '24, Ridgway Raymond '24, and H. C. Willett '24, who finished second, third, and fourth, respectively. These four men were immediately taken on the training table.

After the three-mile time trials, the squad dwindled from the original 45 to about 25. No cut was made, but the men, realizing that they had no chance to make the team, quit of their own accord.

The length of the daily runs was increased by degrees, and the candidates are now running six and seven miles each workout. The men are holding up well under the added work, and are gradually improving. Endurance has been chiefly emphasized so far, but soon the practice sessions will be so planned as to increase the speed of the runners.

The Princeton cross-country teams in the past have been greatly handicapped by the fact that most of the courses where meets are held are very hilly, whereas the Princeton course is comparatively level. Coach Rogers is taking this fact into consideration, and is giving his charges special drills in hill running. Owing to the scarcity of hills around Princeton, it is necessary to run up and down all the hills on the course several times a day. The Harvard course is especially hilly, being one of the most difficult courses in this respect in the country.

Last week the first time trials over the six-mile course were held. Captain Conger, Gordon, Willett, and L. B. Leeming '24, C. H. Kopf '25, A. Nicholson '24, C. W. Webster '23, R. M. Duncan '25, H. C. Ross '25, W. H. Plauth '24, A. H. Kennedy '24, G. K. Dickerman '25, and H. W. Hitzrow '24, respectively followed them. The time was only fair. The men were pretty well bunched which shows that the runners are evenly matched. This is an important factor in cross-country running, because several men who may be counted on as point winners are more valuable to a team than one or two outstanding stars. As a result of this run, Leeming, Kopf, Nicholson, and Webster were added to the list of those already at the training table.

Among those receiving their insignia from last year's varsity team are Conger, Nicholson, Leeming, and Kennedy, who are on this year's squad. Conger finished tenth in the Inter-collegiates last year. In addition to those already mentioned the squad includes the following men: A. G. Avery '24, Otto Crouse '24, L. R. Gale '23, G. F. Fox '24, M. C. Hansen '24, D. W. Kendall '25, M. C. Kennedy '23, H. L. Knight '25, G. E. Leh '24, J. H. Seiker '24, T. H. Tyler '25, W. H. Rogers, the coach, graduated from Princeton in 1921. During his senior year in the university he was captain of the cross-country team.

There are 12 men on the freshman squad this year. This is not a very large number, but the men are all of the weight and build for cross-country running, and bid fair to develop into a winning team. The freshmen easily defeated the team of the Lawrenceville School last week, by the score of 19 to 44. J. H. Vodrey, former Mervinsburg star, won the race, and H. P. Betts Jr., W. H. Vodrey, T. L. Leeming, R. H. Dumper, A. M. Persons, W. H. Stevens, W. C. White, and W. G. Blood also placed.

The freshmen have a meet with the Yale freshmen tomorrow. There will also be a freshman race in the Inter-collegiate meet.

PENDERGRAST REINSTATED
CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Pfleiderer Pendergrast was reinstated Nov. 1 by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Pendergrast, a former Philadelphia native, player, was placed on the suspended list for playing with ineligible. He applied for reinstatement last spring, but was advised that his return to eligibility would have to be preceded by a year's disassociation from outlaw players. He will be returned to the Philadelphia reserve list.

BOWDOIN TO MEET RUTGERS
BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 3—Under the leadership of R. E. Peary, son of former Rear Admiral Peary, the Bowdoin College Rifle Club will have its first match Nov. 20 with Rutgers. Negotiations are under way for matches with Harvard and other colleges. Peary is a sophomore.

Conference Is Agog
Over Newest Scandal

Wisconsin Claims the Barring of
J. A. B. Murry Is Unjustified

HASKELL INDIANS PLAY A
GOOD BRAND OF FOOTBALL

This Year's Machine Rivals in Many Ways the Teams
Turned Out by Carlisle in the Past

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—With athletic relations between the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois strained as a result of yesterday's cryptic exchange of charges of professionalism against football players of both colleges, and the banishment of a player from the "Big Ten" athletics of a player from each team, the Western Conference was agog today over its newest football scandal, aftermath of the notorious Carlinville-Taylorville game last fall.

Wisconsin authorities contend that the action of the conference eligibility board in barring J. A. B. Murry, Badger tackle, was unjustified, because Murry was not registered as a student and was not attending any college when he played in the Taylorville game last year, the game which caused a sensation last winter when nine Illinois players and several Notre Dame men were barred on charges of professionalism as a result of disclosures made by college authorities in their investigation.

"He has produced evidence that he received no money for playing and Wisconsin insists that he is still eligible," says the Wisconsin statement.

A. L. Augur '24, the Illinois player banished yesterday, admitted playing at Taylorville, but not in the game over which all the trouble started.

Coach J. R. Richards of Wisconsin said he would protest four other Illinois players—V. J. Green '22, E. S. Yates '25, W. H. Robinson '24 and P. S. Durant '25.

The most severe criticism of Wisconsin was made by G. A. Huff, veteran athletic director at Illinois, who accused Wisconsin of violating conference rules and ethics in making public the charges against the Illinois players.

The four other Illinois men who Wisconsin said would be protested denied charges of professionalism and were declared innocent, but Illinois authorities demanded that Wisconsin produce any evidence it may possess against them.

Maj. J. L. Griffiths, commissioner of athletics for the Western Conference, declined to comment on the situation. He assumed the rôle of commissioner when it was created last June, months after the Taylorville-Carlinville disclosures and the wholesale banishments at Illinois and Notre Dame.

According to the Wisconsin statement, Major Griffiths took the position that he had no jurisdiction because the offenses were committed before he became commissioner.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 2 (Special)—A clash came today between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois when, because the Western Conference committee declared J. A. B. Murry, Badger tackle, ineligible for playing in the notorious Taylorville-Carlinville professional football game last year, Coach J. R. Richards, Wisconsin, turned in defiance and declared that five other football players were also guilty, which statement proved false.

When the director of athletics, G. A. Huff, found that his men were accused, he summoned them to his office and questioned them. A. L. Augur '24, Illinois regular tackle, admitted that he played in the Danville-Taylorville game last season, and was immediately banished from athletics here, while the other men were declared innocent. V. J. Green '25 being mistaken for the Earl Green '24, who did play at Carlinville last year, and the others, P. S. Durant '23, E. S. Yates '25 and W. H. Robinson '25 declared that they had never seen Taylorville or its team.

"In September," said G. A. Huff, "we learned that Murry of Wisconsin had played at Taylorville and secretly informed the Badgers, Wisconsin, however, retained Murry and played him in its game, much to our surprise, accordingly the committee declared him ineligible for competing during the college year on some outside team. Today Wisconsin informed Illinois that five men were ineligible here. This was immediately investigated, which has always been the Illinois policy, but apparently not so at Wisconsin, and the Illini, who was guilty, was barred from further competition."

**CONTROL OF A. T. A.
MAY BE TURNED OVER**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Control of the American Trapshooting Association will be turned over to amateurs if, by Dec. 1, 1922, they can perfect a body capable of handling the affairs of the association, it was announced yesterday at the thirty-first annual meeting of the organization.

Officers elected were: E. E. Shaner, Slippery Rock, Pa., president; J. A. Groves, Chicago, vice-president; T. A. Davis, New York, treasurer; Stoney McLinn, secretary; Starr Matthews, New York, manager. The new executive committee will include: G. Drew, New Haven; T. H. Keller, Plainfield, N. J.; Leonard Clar, New York; C. W. Hymer and E. R. Galvin, Wilmington, Delaware.

FOOTBALL FOR HONOLULU
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3—Arrangements have been completed for the football game between the Pomona College team of Claremont, Cal., and the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Christmas Day. A squad of 16 men and Coach E. W. Nixon will reach Honolulu Dec. 19. In addition to meeting the Island university, Pomona will play an all-star Island eleven in Honolulu on New Year's Day. Out of approximately 750 students, one-half of which are boys, 75 have turned out for varsity practice.

MORE GAMES UNLIKELY
CHICAGO, Nov. 3—H. P. Judson, president of University of Chicago and chairman of the athletic board, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that another pair of football games between Chicago and Princeton is very unlikely. When asked whether Chicago would turn down a Princeton offer if made, he said he did not care to discuss the "It probably would be considered contrary to the Conference resolution on intercollegiate games," he said.

BOWDOIN TO MEET RUTGERS
BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 3—Under the leadership of R. E. Peary, son of former Rear Admiral Peary, the Bowdoin College Rifle Club will have its first match Nov. 20 with Rutgers. Negotiations are under way for matches with Harvard and other colleges. Peary is a sophomore.

Capt. John Levi '23, Haskell Indian School Football Leader

Sioux, Creek, Blackfeet, Hydah, Onedia, Muncie, Hoopa, Shawnee, Mojave, Chickasaw, Caddo, Comanche, Chippewa, Pawnee, Choctaw, and Omaha.

The personnel of the squad is: Capt. John Levi '23, fullback, Arapaho; Line-Captain Ansel Carpenter '24, left end, Sioux; Tommie Anderson '23, left half, Creek; George Levi '24, fullback, Arapaho; George Kipp '24, right end, Blackfeet; George Nix '25, left tackle, Hydah; La Font Kline '26, left guard, Muncie; Jack Norton '23, right guard, Hoopa; J. V. Scott '24, quarter, Creek; Oscar Hood '23, right tackle, Shawnee; Delmar Scott '25, center, Mojave; Buck Tracey '25, right end, Chickasaw; Fait Elkins '25, quarter, Caddo; Jesse Otipoby '25, halfback, Comanche; Simon Gurnea '26,

of the team being formed last year under the able coaching of Madison Bell, former Centre college star halfback. The Indians specialize in open formation plays, and show wonderful speed in circling the ends of the opposing teams.

The outstanding stars in the 1922 team are: Captain Levi and Anderson, backs; Kipp and Kilbuck, guard; and King, center. Anderson and Levi are playing their fourth year with the Braves and are the mainstay of the 1922 team. Anderson, despite his small size, is one of the best broken-field runners ever produced at the Indian school. The balance of the Haskell schedule follows:

Nov. 4—Haskell vs. Marquette at Milwaukee; 11—Haskell vs. Detroit University at Detroit; 19—Haskell vs. Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kan.; 30—Haskell vs. St. Xavier at Cincinnati.

There have been a number of matches to play in the west and on the Pacific coast before trending southward or toward the Orient, whichever they decide to do, on their exhibition tour. They will be at Colorado Springs in Monday. Mean-holiday season off for the year. Next summer indications are that the public not satisfied with the many golfing shows offered them in 1922, will eagerly subscribe to the trips of whatever experts may decide to appear on the links.

If there was any doubt that Merrimack Valley Country Club members wished to extend their course to one of 18 holes, it no longer exists now that most unanimous approval of the project was voted at a dinner just given in Methuen, where the club is located. Proper committeemen will soon take action on the Merrimack project, and that will be one more of the many clubs which have forsaken 9-hole layouts for full-length ones hereabouts recently. Golfers are going in for the sport so thoroughly now, that they will not tolerate anything but the best if they can help it, and a good course must be first of all one of 18 holes.

W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood

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Fifty-four members of the Women's Golf Association of Boston played in the final event of the season yesterday at Oakley. Mrs. C. Deland of Braeburn Country Club was named the winner of the trophy for most points in her tourney record. The scoring method gave so many credits in each tourney for prize places, handing in a card, for being present, and for third, fourth, fifth and sixth net scores. This system proved to be a very satisfactory way of rewarding a player for consistent work and for support of the events generally.

Pennsylvania State College football members gathered at Washington pending their contest with the Navy on Saturday, put in some golf yesterday at the Columbia Country Club. Whether the golf was in the nature of training or not, one is not informed—but the fact is that all lovers of sport, from checkers to swimming, find some joy in golf at some time or other, whether they are numbered among the habitués of the links or not.

W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood

FOUR TEAMS IN
STATE TITLE RUN

Maine Intercollegiate Cross-
Country on Today

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 3 (Special)—This afternoon, over the local Bates College cross-country course, four State of Maine institutions—Bates College, Bowdoin College, Colby College, University of Maine—will compete in the ninth State Intercollegiate harrier race. Twenty-eight men will star. Bates is defending champion, and with a win today will become permanent possessor of the title trophy on which she has two legs already, due to the performances of 1920 and 1921. The real contest today bids fair to lie between University of Maine and Bates—the only two ever to have won the cross-country title.

Each college will enter seven men in the race today, but only the work of five from each institution will count in the reckoning. The best of competition is promised by the participation of so many runners, and, although the Bokers of top fame in Maine cross-country are not in this year, yet the time ought to be fast, as the field is for the most part well-trained and eager for the contest which puts the badge of championship somewhere for the season. Final arrangements have been made by the authorities conducting the race, so that all is expected to come off smoothly and on time today.

Bates in the team which the prophets pick, and the seven speedsters who will represent her are named below, together with her unofficial entries and runners of the three rival colleges:

Bates—Capt. R. J. Batten '23, Wakefield, Mass.; F. F. McGinley '24, South Paris; B. R. Sargent '25, Woburn, N. H.; F. E. Dorr '25, Orland; S. J. Holt '24, Auburn; R. H. L. Knobland '25, A. R. Wilson '25, Cumberland Center.

Colby—W. J. F. Paine '23, J. W. Ames '24, J. Murray '25, H. A. Speer '25, H. F. Sanborn '25, G. F. Kelleher '25, A. S. Hillman '26, R. A. Tate '26, L. A. Lamp '26, C. E. Noyes '24, C. A. Patten '25, F. D. Webb '25, C. Sylvester '26, C. E. Hart '26, C. Eastman '26, R. E. Turner '26.

Bowdoin—F. H. Plaisted '24, H. F. Eastman '24, R. J. Foster '25, A. Howes '25, G. Miller '25, H. Kroll '25, C. Webster '25, G. A. Spear '25, H. G. Filmore '23, J. T. Small '24.

University of Maine—R. W. Payne '24, A. R. Warren '26, J. N. Laughton '25, T. R. Hodgkins '25, E. M. Taylor '26, J. A. Barnes '24, K. E. Shaw '25, F. E. Baker '25, A. W. Cole '25, W. F. Seifert '24, R. M. Waugh '25, J. A. Fasce '26.

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**Penn State Meets
Navy Eleven Today**

National Capital Is Scene of the First Game in Many Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Pennsylvania State College and the United States Naval Academy met here today in the first football classic to be played in the national capital in many years. American League Park had been converted into a huge amphitheater with seats for 50,000. Members of the Cabinet, high navy and army officers and many others in official life were numbered among the spectators.

Both Penn State and the Navy marshaled their first line strength, Penn State in the hope of maintaining its record of not a defeat in three years, and the Navy in an effort to "come back" after its failure against the University of Pennsylvania last Saturday.

Coaches Hugo Bezdek and R. A. Folwell reported their men in tip-top condition. Penn State, however, was without the service of R. L. Schuster, right tackle, who was disqualified early in the week because he had played three years. Several changes had been made in the Navy line with a view to speeding up the charge of the forwards.

Normally the midshipmen were the crowd. So far as weight was concerned there was little to choose between the teams, the Navy eleven aggregating 1938 pounds to 1926 for State, or pound and a fraction to the man.

Both the Navy and Penn State football squads were camped last night near the scene of their annual game. The Penn State team came into town early yesterday and were driven to the Columbia Country Club, where they made their headquarters. The Midshipmen arrived late last night and were quartered at a hotel.

The Penn State players were sent through a light signal drill during the afternoon on the club grounds and later many of the players had a round of golf. The Navy men had their final workout at Annapolis before entraining for Washington.

**F. L. MURRAY RETURNS
TO HIS ALMA MATER**

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2 (Special)—Assistant Coach F. L. Murray terminated his stay at Indiana University following practice here tonight. He will go back east to assist in coaching at his alma mater, Princeton University, previous to the Princeton-Harvard and Princeton-Yale football games.

Murray, who was quarterback at Princeton in 1919 and 1920, was hired temporarily by Indiana alumni about a month ago for drop-kicking, punting and backfield coach. He has been instrumental in developing Eugene Thomas '23, halfback, into a dependable drop kicker and has materially improved the style of J. O. Sloane '25, halfback, in the art of the end-over-end kicks.

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ATHLETICS

COLLEGE ELEVENS START IN LAST MONTH'S COMPETITION

Harvard, Syracuse and Pennsylvania Have Inter-sectional Football Games With Florida, Nebraska and Alabama

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES TO MORROW

Akron vs. Ohio Northern.
Alma vs. Hillsdale.
Arkansas vs. Tulsa.
Baylor vs. Texas A. & M.
Bobcat vs. Lake Forest.
Bowdoin vs. Maine.
Bradley vs. Illinois Wesleyan.
Bucknell vs. Muhlenberg.
Butler vs. Rose P. I.
California vs. Washington State.
Carleton vs. Macalester.
Carnegie Tech vs. Allegheny.
Carroll vs. Marion.
Clemson vs. West Virginia.
Coe vs. Albion.
Colgate vs. Lowell.
Colgate vs. Lehigh.
Colorado vs. Colorado A. C.
Connecticut A. C. vs. Providence.
Cornell vs. Columbia.
Creighton vs. South Dakota.
Dartmouth vs. Boston University.
Denison vs. Wooster.
DePaul vs. Kenyon.
Detroit vs. Lombard.
Drake vs. Iowa State.
Dubuque vs. Cornell College.
Duquesne vs. W. Va. Wesleyan.
Emory & Henry vs. Elon.
Furman vs. Elon.
Gallaudet vs. George Washington.
Georgia vs. Alabama P. I.
Georgia Tech vs. Clemson.
Gettysburg vs. Dickinson.
Grinnell vs. Washington.
Hamilton vs. St. Lawrence.
Hampton vs. Lincoln.
Harvard vs. Florida.
Haverford vs. Guilford.
Hobart vs. Union.
Howard vs. Morgan.
Illinois vs. Northwestern.
Indiana vs. Notre Dame.
James Millikin vs. Augustana.
Jamestown vs. Fargo.
Kansas vs. Oklahoma.
Kentucky vs. Centre.
King vs. Cumberland.
Lafayette vs. Princeton & Jefferson.
Lehigh vs. Juniata.
Lincoln vs. Blackburn.
Louisville vs. Transylvania.
Marietta vs. Grove City.
Marquette vs. Haskell.
Massachusetts A. C. vs. Bates.
Michigan vs. Michigan A. C.
Middlebury vs. Tufts.
Mississippi vs. Loyola College.
Minnesota vs. Wisconsin.
Mississippi vs. Birmingham Southern.
Mississippi A. & M. vs. Ouachita.
Missouri vs. Kansas State.
Monmouth vs. Illinois College.
Montana vs. Gonzaga.
Mt. Union vs. Case.
Muskingum vs. Eastern.
Newbern vs. The Citadel.
N. H. College vs. Vermont.
N. Y. University vs. Trinity.
N. C. State vs. Davidson.
N. D. State vs. North Dakota.
Norwich vs. Clarkson.
Ohio vs. Xavier.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Miami.
Otterbein vs. Heidelberg.
Pace vs. Cheyney.
Penn. M. I. vs. Franklin & Marshall.
Pennsylvania vs. Alabama.
Pittsburgh vs. Geneva.
Princeton vs. Swarthmore.
Purdue vs. Wabash.
Rice vs. Texas.
Roanoke vs. Hampden-Sidney.
Springfield vs. Fitchburg.
St. Louis vs. Missouri S. of M.
Southern California vs. Occidental.
So. Carolina vs. South.
Stanford vs. Nevada.
Stetson vs. Rollins.
Stevens vs. Delaware.
Syracuse vs. Nebraska.
Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt.
Tulane vs. Oglethorpe.
Utah vs. Colorado.
Virginia P. I. vs. Maryland.
Virginia vs. Washington & Lee.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst.
Western Reserve vs. Hiram.
Westminster vs. Thiel.
West Point vs. St. Bonaventure.
William & Mary vs. Wake Forest.
Williams vs. Rensselaer.
Yale vs. Brown.

Tomorrow afternoon will find the college elevens of the United States starting in on their last month of competition for 1922. There are a number of very interesting games on the schedule in every section of the country and there are three good-sized inter-sectional matches for eastern fields. In these matches two southern and one western team will figure.

For the "Big Three" it will be the last Saturday match before the championship series starts. Harvard University appears to have the easiest game ahead of it tomorrow as the Crimson will meet University of Florida in an inter-sectional match. Harvard is not paying much attention to this game, spending the week in preparing for the Princeton game and the Crimson expects to give the substitutes some fine experience against the Alligators tomorrow.

Yale University appears to be in for a very active afternoon with Brown University as the opposing team. The Brunonians have not yet been defeated and are rated as a very strong-looking eleven. Yale now appears to have its full strength for the first time in a number of weeks and when the two elevens come together Coach T. A. D. Jones will get a very good chance to see just what his first-string men can do under pressure. Last year when Yale had a strong team and Brown appeared considerably weaker than this fall, the Elis won 45 to 7. In 1920 Yale barely won 14 to 10 while in 1919 the Elis won 14 to 0.

Princeton University will face Swarthmore College in its final game before Harvard and while the Tigers are looking for a comfortable victory, they will have to play first-class football in order to keep their slate clean. In 1920 and 1921, Swarthmore opened the Princeton schedules and the Tigers won 17 to 6 and 21 to 7; but many are expecting that the margin of victory will not be very big tomorrow as Princeton will want to save as much of its full strength as it can for the Harvard game.

Syracuse University will meet University of Nebraska in a game which will find one of the strongest western teams ever turned out facing the Orange. Nebraska has made a wonderful showing this fall under the coaching of F. T. Dawson, former Columbia coach, and Syracuse will have to show better football than it has shown to date if it is going to keep the score

Tech's Undefeated Runners Face Tiger

Engineers' Cross-Country Men Off for Dual Meet

With a clean slate so far this season, the cross-country team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology left Boston at 6:30 last night for Princeton, N. J., where the Engineers meet the Princeton harriers tomorrow in a dual hill-and-dale run. It will be the second time that cross-country teams representing these two institutions clash, the first occasion being several years ago, when the Tigers sent a team to Boston which beat the Tech runners in a race at Franklin Park.

The team which Coach F. M. Kanaly took with him is, with one

SYRACUSE HOPES TO WIN THE TITLE

Meets Cornell, Colgate, Columbia, Penn State and Carnegie Tech Harriers Tomorrow

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3 (Special) — Syracuse University's cross-country squad, which will participate in the fourth annual event in competition with squads from a number of leading eastern universities, has been working hard in the hope of capturing first honors in the cross-country classic tomorrow afternoon.

The Syracuse team includes: Homer Smith '24, captain; Howard Detro '23, student manager; E. P. Chase '25, Arthur Rodrigues '25, Vincent Hernandez '25, Ashbel Hough



Massachusetts Institute of Technology Varsity Hill and Dale Runners of 1922
Left to Right—F. W. Bemis '25, C. R. Holt '24, Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23, R. W. Parkinson '25, E. E. Sanborn '23, L. H. Poore '24, R. E. Robertson '24

on the triumphal march while the other will have to start over again to build up a winning string.

Cornell University will be called upon to meet Columbia University and the past work of the Red and White team would seem to indicate that the victory would go to the Ithacans by a comfortable margin. If the Ithacans are going to lay claim to the eastern title this fall, they will have to secure one-sided victories over Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania as these are the only big teams that they will face. Dartmouth College meets Boston University tomorrow and the Green expects to be able to take things easier than was the case against Harvard last Saturday. Anyone who thinks that Boston University has a weak team, however, is much mistaken as the eleven is a very fine one for a university which has been playing the game only a few years and is handicapped as to proper training quarters. Colgate University and Lehigh University meet in a match which should be quite close.

The smaller New England colleges will offer some attractive football. University of Maine will meet Bowdoin College in the last championship game of that state and is picked to win and take the title. The work of Orono college has been much better than that of the others. Bates College has been developing as the season has advanced; but it cannot now win the championship although it has a fine chance to finish second. Colby College plays Lowell Textile School and should win handily while Bates will face Massachusetts Agricultural College in a game which should be very hard fought. The Aggies have a fine eleven this fall and if they have thoroughly recovered from their hard game against New Hampshire College last Saturday, they will be favorites to win from Bates.

Wesleyan University and Amherst College will meet in a game which means much to those two colleges. Wesleyan has lost only one game this fall, that to Columbia, and its victory over Tufts College by a score of 12 to 6 is quite impressive. Amherst has won only one of the five games it has played and among the defeats is one of 43 to 6 by Columbia, so by comparing scores Wesleyan should be a prime favorite. New Hampshire College vs. University of Vermont and Middlebury College vs. Tufts should produce two fine games.

Only one of the United States academies will be in action tomorrow as Annapolis is playing Pennsylvania State College this afternoon. West Point will meet St. Bonaventure College in a game which will give the Cadets a chance to take things easy after their hard battle in the Yale Bowl last Saturday.

Harvard and Princeton will start their freshman triangular championship series tomorrow and it promises to be a battle royal, as both elevens appear to be the average.

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PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Origin of Paper Money

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The origin of paper or representative money is rather interesting. It is so called to distinguish it from commodity and token money. The bank note was in its very origin a promise to pay. Philip I of France appears to have devised this scheme for paying with no metal money at hand in the First Crusade. His notes were of leather. The Venetians imitated his example at the Siege of Tyre in 1122.

The Syracuse team includes: Homer Smith '24, captain; Howard Detro '23, student manager; E. P. Chase '25, Arthur Rodrigues '25, Vincent Hernandez '25, Ashbel Hough

transactions like the radium emanations on the fluorescent screen of the spinthariscope. The velocity of bank notes is higher in the highly developed industrial and financial centers than in the more sluggish business life of the country districts.

The check has neither the credit nor the publicity of credit of the bank note. Its velocity therefore is quite low, its activity being limited to one transaction generally, when it expires, smoothed in the bosom of the mother bank, a simple transfer of credit on the books being its death warrant. Its radius of action, however, is quite wide. It has moreover two great advantages over the bank note, its ability to automatically expand and contract in volume in obedience to the demands of business and its ability to travel safely in the mails. One great defect is that it has no integer and therefore no multiples, but is drawn in a multiplicity of odd amounts. Its credit is private credit and, since investigation of credit takes time, this frequently retards its velocity. Strange to say, it generally has a higher velocity in the country districts than in the city, since a check in the country frequently passes from hand to hand as currency several times before it expires in the bank.

ROBERT L. PRESTON.
Leesburg, Va.

BOLSHEVIST ELEMENT OF SWEDEN IS ACTIVE

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence) — The Bolsheviks in Sweden are carrying on an active propaganda, in which work they are aided by Swedish Communists. They work according to orders from Russia, and have for one of their objects the disorganization of railway and steamer connection between Sweden and Finland, in case of an insurrection in the latter country.

In this country, however, by far the largest part of commercial transactions, perhaps nine-tenths, is carried on by bank checks and drafts, the check being an order by an individual on a bank and the draft an order by one bank on another. These are just as truly currency in actual practice as are bank notes, and a very elastic system of currency at that, expanding and contracting automatically in perfect harmony with the demands of business. The bank check is, in this respect, the most perfect monetary system that has yet been devised. For, as Del Mar pointed out years ago, "the most necessary and essential characteristic of money is specific limitation," and "to measure with precision and with justice, the whole sum of money must be fixed at some more or less constant ratio to the volume of exchange." The bank check and draft function perfectly in this respect. If there is no transaction, no check is drawn. If exchange takes place, the checks and the exchanges are in perfect volumetric unison with each other.

Sweden runs several printing establishments, chief among them the Fram Press in Stockholm, where products by Nicolai Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Bucharin Kuusinen, and other Bolsheviks are being printed. They also have several small shops and cafés from whence they operate. Three of their most trusted men have been sent from Russia to carry on propaganda in Sweden and Denmark.

COLLEGE STANDARDS CHANGED

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence) — The College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois has adopted new standards for students, to begin with the college year 1923-24. Several courses, now elective, will be required for graduation after this year.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN POSTAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SHORTLY

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 3 (Special) — The United States Postmaster-General, Hubert Work, will come to Ottawa the first week in December to participate in the deliberations of a postal conference between representatives of the United States and Canada, having for its object the unification of the two postal systems. The Postmaster-General will be accompanied to Ottawa by other high postal officials.

Among the proposals to be discussed in the conference will be the reciprocal exchange of postal equipment, insurance of parcel post between the United States and Canada, the transit of United States mails through Canada and of Canadian mails through the United States, direct correspondence between Canadian and American postmasters, uniform money order forms for both countries, and the extension of the runs of American railway mail clerks into Canadian territory.

Twenty-five questions are embraced in the agenda for the convention. Other matters to be considered will be the limit of weight for merchandise, the rate on merchandise passing by postal co-operation between railway post offices and money order services, the exchange of mails between Windsor and Detroit and the transmission of Canadian parcel post through the United States to Argentina, Cuba, and other Pan-American points.

UNIVERSITY TO BE ENLARGED

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The board of regents of the University of Texas recently instructed a Dallas architect to proceed with plans for the erection of three additional buildings on the campus, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

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SLOVAKIAN ESTATES SOLD TO PEASANTS

Men Work in Factories and
Women Cultivate Land—
President Masaryk's Views

The following is the last of three articles giving an intimate pen-picture of the conditions, both from an agricultural and social point of view, of the people of Czechoslovakia.

By MARY E. McDOWELL

PRAGUE, Oct. 20.—Factory hands and miners in Czechoslovakia are allowed a piece of land for gardening on a six-year lease. In one locality in western Slovakia a co-operative has organized a glass factory on land purchased by the association for their factory and homes. The men will work in the factory while the women and children cultivate the land. In the fertile and neglected part of southern Slovakia colonies are being formed on the estate. The land has been sold to peasants from the poorer land of the north and to immigrants returning from America and to returned soldiers. Some of these "immigrants" are investing their savings in houses and when these savings are not sufficient the government housing loan is secured. The rate is a little higher for individuals than for co-operative groups. The peasants who organize co-operatives may build by furnishing 20 per cent of the cost. The Social Welfare Ministry furnishes the remaining 80 per cent on a long time loan.

Of course this Slovakian policy is an effort to prevent emigration from those parts where the peasants' interests were ignored by the former Government and average estate owners, where life was hard, and poverty was increasing. The desire for land is a universal Slavic longing which had to be met in the earliest days of the Republic. However, the act which was passed then is not satisfactory either to the Government or to certain of the political parties. President Masaryk believes that the process of dividing the land should be slow, and that all the buildings and all that science has accomplished in the cultivation of the best estates should be conserved for the good of the whole nation.

President's New Year's Address

In his New Year's address the President says: "It is the large estates which have perfected agriculture, forestry and stock-breeding; wholesale production has, here as in industry, its advantages. The great landlords point in their defense to the fact that they supplied food to the large towns and industrial centers. I do not doubt that a certain number of the larger estates should remain intact; it will be necessary to decide how large these may be. It will also be necessary to reflect if it is the State which must manage them or it and under what conditions they might continue to be occupied by their proprietors and if they might not be leased. We must not deprive individual initiative of its basis; it is a mistake to leave everything to the State since the State is not sufficiently prepared to undertake such a duty. A general dissection would not satisfy our needs, as far as I can judge; we must profit by the technical ability and capacity of officials and the private agricultural employees; here already we have a serious social problem which involves hundreds of thousands. On every side the insecurity of conditions is a cause of complaint. It is certainly a grave defect which results in a loss of many millions to the State.

Work of Agrarian Reform

"The agrarian reform is a tremendous work; a work which will continue not for a few years only, but for a long time to come. We must think of the increase of the population and of its future needs; the solution of the agrarian problem is at the same time the solution of the most serious problems of our Republic."

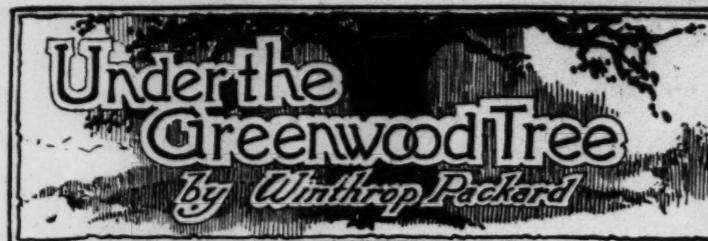
"Our Agrarian Reform can find no example either at home or abroad, in view of its extent, the diversity of its aims, and the variety of local conditions. If we are already compelled to learn from our own work and our own mistakes, let us try at least to discover them as soon as possible and to eliminate them rapidly. Three years will soon have passed since the promulgation of the law on the redemption of estates. Since then it has been shown and is now generally admitted that the laws on Agrarian reform like the organization of the authorities which must apply them, require a reform—so let us reform them."

Land Reform Act

It is expected that the next Parliament will take this matter in hand at an early date. The political parties were unanimous in 1919 in the passage of the Land Reform Act, but they have seen that it can not be accomplished as quickly as they thought. The progress of the reform has been severely criticized, its slowness and the lack of consideration for the interest of the officials and the workmen hitherto employed on the expropriated estates. However, some such discontent was to be expected in the carrying out of such a huge task under conditions as unfavorable as those handed down to the new Republic from the ruins of Austria-Hungary. But the Czechs stand as one man in demanding that the reform be carried out even though it may be modified in detail."

The people call this taking of the land "restitution" at a reasonable price—not confiscation. Before 1918, 50 per cent of the land in Bohemia was held by absentee landowners and the Hapsburg dynasty. Most of these owners spent their time in Vienna or some other place more congenial to their tastes than provincial estates. However the estates, especially the forests were scientifically cultivated and conserved for personal gain and pleasure.

The Bohemians hold that this land was confiscated from the Czech nobility in the seventeenth century when Bohemia lost her freedom, and that it is now rightfully returning to the Czechs—this time not to the nobility, but to the people.



Bre'r Coon

ONE of the gentlest noises of the autumn night is the quavering call of the little screech owls. It is a soft ululation that echoes now mournfulness, now contentment, according to the mood of the listener. The little owls seem to go forth in pairs and to call one to another as they sit in the darkness, one call having a questing plaintiveness, the other, an answering contentment.

That bird and animal should have voices and form of night call so much alike is unusual, but it is always difficult to distinguish between the call of the little screech owl and that of the raccoon. For, in the pleasant dusk of the autumn evenings the raccoons are out, and their call is almost identical with that of the owl. It may be it is just a little harsher, lacking the modulation and plaintiveness that is so noticeable in the screech owl's call, but it is very like; so much so, indeed, that I am never quite sure whether it is the call of bird or beast. Moreover, the raccoon's call is ventriloquial, like that of the owl. The owl calls from the tree, the raccoon from the ground, yet both sound from the air above, one doesn't know quite where. The gray bat sits on its haunches, points its slim, black nose in the air, and seems to draw the quavering cry in toward it, out of the treetops.

♦ ♦ ♦

The raccoon is peculiarly a North American animal, being rare north of the border of the United States, rare south of the southern boundary of Mexico. Between these limits it is found in all woody regions. Moreover, throughout the United States these animals seem not only to be holding their own but to be increasing. This is true of many species which one might call the gentler types. The advance of civilization tends inevitably to exterminate the fiercer predatory creatures. Before the ax and rifle of the pioneer the bear, wolf, lynx, panther vanish and the animals on which they preyed have thus a far better chance. Wolverines and fisher cats, not large but forcibly predatory, have been the special enemies of the gentler animals. These once out of the way or driven to the more remote northern fastnesses, have given the rabbit, the fox, and the raccoon a chance. Mankind indeed, while ruthlessly driving the fiercer beasts to the wall, becomes more tolerant of the kindlier ones which learn to adapt their ways to man's and live with him. Thus it is probable that there are more raccoons in the United States today than there were a century ago. They are essentially a nocturnal animal, foraging successfully in the darkest night and sleeping by day in a hollow tree. In northern regions where the winter's cold is severe coons hibernate, going into their hollow tree in late November "fat as bears," and appearing again in late March as lean and hungry as Cassius. Farther south they keep awake all winter but they have their hollow home tree just the same where the whole family dwells in comfort and amity.

Indeed the home life of a coon family is almost ideal. It is unusual to find a raccoon alone, for they live and travel in a family group, father, mother and grown children seemingly each alive to the comfort and safety of all. If the group is attacked the father fights while the mother and children seek safety. If necessary the mother joins in the battle in order that the children may escape. If thus separated they rejoin one another in the home tree as soon as it is safe.

♦ ♦ ♦

INCOME TAX FALLS ON FEW CANADIANS

CHATHAM, Ont., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—"Ninety-seven per cent of the people of Canada are exempt from income taxation. The remaining 3 per cent pay about \$100,000,000 annually into the Treasury," said J. H. Plewes, district tax inspector for the Dominion Government, in an address here. He defended the income tax system and stated that proposed reforms could not be introduced in most cases. For instance, he declared, business men want the tax estimated and spread over three years, as is done in England, but he believed this was not feasible in Canada, both because of the great number of newcomers in the business world and the difficulty of arriving at a proper estimate.

Mr. Plewes asserted that the income tax is "as fair a method of obtaining revenue as the sales tax," which is being advocated in many quarters.

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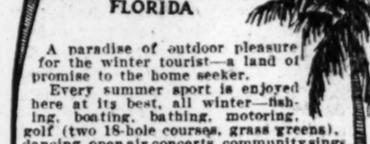
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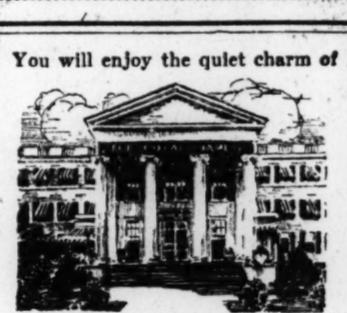
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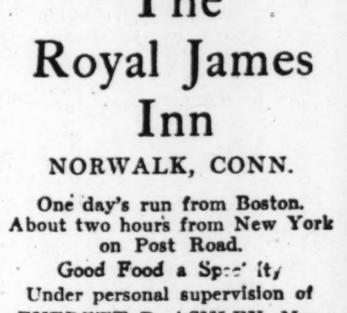


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14
JAPANESE EXTEND
AID TO REFUGEESPrompt Response Made to Ap-
peal to Help Children on
Their Way From Siberia

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—In this part of the world the people have been thoroughly familiarized in recent years with the eleemosynary work of the American Red Cross carried out on a truly wholesale scale among the famine-stricken and flood-deluged peoples of China and other regions of the Far East.

Ever since the Russian débâcle of 1917, many calls have been made also upon Japan for assistance to succor the suffering. The greatest was the call of the Czechoslovak troops who, by the tens of thousands, were migrating slowly across the great Siberian plains moving ever eastward, their object the fatherland in Europe. But this migration, as well as the help afforded by Japan and the associated powers, was military in character. There was much in the position of the Czechs to arouse sympathy, but they were armed fighting men seeking freedom, and did not come within the category of sufferers utterly helpless and overwhelmed by the forces of nature, or the cruelty of man, such as later Japan was in a position to receive.

Trek Thousands of Miles
The Government, through the agency of the Japan Red Cross Society (Nihon Sekijūi-sha), probably the largest organization of its kind in the world, is now engaged in another sort of relief work such as appeals strongly to our common sympathies. The Red Cross, assisted, of course, by the Japanese military authorities in Siberia, have moved from hard conditions of life hundreds of little refugees.

How these little people, boys and girls, left their homeland, and trekked the thousands of miles eastward through Russia and Siberia is a story that may some day be made known. The heroes and heroines of this great odyssey are yet too young to tell. But they reached the Far Eastern territory of Russia, and only recently an appeal was made to Japan to help them to complete triumphantly their wonderful journey.

Transported by Rail

Japan responded promptly to this appeal, with the gratifying result that 400 children are now on their way to Danzig, actually crossing the seven seas. The children left Vladivostok in three groups, and landing at the port of Tsuruga on the Japan Sea, were transported by rail immediately to Osaka, where they were quartered in a large nurses' dormitory attached to the Osaka Municipal Hospital, a spacious building just completed, where the children enjoyed for some days such solid comfort, plenitude, and quietness, as many had never in their young lives experienced.

Officially they were under the care of the Governor of Osaka Prefecture, who is also the director of the local branch of the Red Cross, while the Mayor of the city and others co-operated with the officials dispatched from the Tokyo headquarters of the society, to enable them to enjoy their new life—enjoyment much increased by the sympathy showered upon them from all sides.

AUTONOMY SOUGHT
IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

COLMAR, Alsace, Oct. 12—Autonomy and neutrality for Alsace-Lorraine is the moving spirit behind preparations which are being made for an international conference to be held here this fall. It is expected that a number of delegates will come from America, especially Alsatiens living there. Friends of the movement are to be invited also from Switzerland, England, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, and other countries.

At a recent meeting in Colmar of persons interested in the project it was unanimously decided that the proposition for autonomy and neutrality should be placed before the League of Nations. The consensus was, however, that support should first be assured in such lands as the United States and England, and in countries which were neutral during the World War.

Richard Mulcahy Wears Lightly
Honors as Free State Army HeadA Less Dashing Figure Than Michael Collins, Perhaps,
He Knows How to Command Respect Due a Leader

DUBLIN, Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Richard Mulcahy, who succeeded Gen. Michael Collins as commander-in-chief of the national army, is a comparatively young man. He was born at Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford, where his father was postmaster for several years.

The general always has been a prominent figure in the Irish Volunteers. He joined in the Easter insurrection of 1916, leaving his studies at the National University. Afterward he was interned with many others in an English prison, but was released by the general amnesty.

When the Volunteers were reorganized and the Irish war against England was projected, General Mulcahy was appointed chief-of-staff, with Gen. Collins as chief of the intelligence department. These two were, perhaps, the most important men in the great struggle against England, and the most sought for by the agents of the British Government and army.

The stories of General Mulcahy's adventures are legion, and though not as numerous or as romantic as those associated with his predecessor, Gen. Collins, are equally as full of incident, and many were his narrow escapes from capture by British troops.

After the truce and treaty, he first

COUNCIL OF FEMINIST LEADERS
IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND MEETSKeynote of Conference Held at Guildhall, Cambridge, Is
Relation of Enfranchised Women to World Affairs

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland opened its sessions today at the Guildhall, Cambridge.

This council is of long standing and of great weight in the progress of the women's movement in England. It represents more than 1,000,000 women through its branches and affiliated associations, with headquarters at Westminster.

It is significant that this year the council has chosen for discussion the subject "Women and International Life," and this shows that the women leaders in Britain are fully aware of the great importance of this aspect of public affairs. It is curious also that thereby the prophecy of that Eighteenth Century pioneer of women's rights, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, should be so literally fulfilled, for in her "Vindication of the Rights of Women" she intimated that when her sex should be emancipated morally and politically "they might settle their benevolences on the broadest basis."

A strong conference committee was formed in Cambridge, of which the mayress, Mrs. G. P. Hawkins, is president. The vice-presidents are the mistress of Girton College, the principal of Newnham College, and the chairman of the executive, Mrs. Keynes, J. P., mother of the well-known economist, John Maynard Keynes, and a most successful member of the local town council.

Conference Work is Divided

The work of the conference is being divided into two parts, viz., business meetings of the representative council, at which are discussed resolutions sent by the national council executives, and the branch societies; and public meetings, which are dealing, among other subjects, with recent experiments in social legislation, including "the Children's Laws in Norway"; "Temperance Legislation in the United States"; "The Treatment of Criminals in Various Countries," and "The Moral and Economic Interdependence of States."

The inaugural meeting, usually devoted to girls, this year was expanded into a meeting for young persons, and Boy Scouts and members of boys' clubs joined members of their sister organizations of Girl Guides and girls' clubs in listening to addresses from Miss Allan, principal of Homerton Training College, and K. T. Paul, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India on "The Nations and the New Age."

It is interesting that in the present stage of political developments, both these speakers should demonstrate the loss to the world occasioned by an "imperial" outlook on education, which attempts to superimpose the culture of an ascendant nation on immigrant settlers, or on foreign nations over which they hold sway.

The opening address by the president of the national council, Lady Frances Balfour, sister-in-law of Lord Balfour, dealt with the continuous progress women have made since the days of the early pioneers, which, she predicted, would continue until after the world had learned to think not in iron and steel, but in terms which resembled "legal" Parliament of 1917.

A Peculiar Interview

With this background in mind I asked for an interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is once again a refugee in a foreign concession. It was a peculiar interview, for the questions which I asked of the doctor were answered with great fluency by his secretary, Eugene Chen; only very rarely Sun Yat-sen spoke, and always in confirmation of what his secretary had just stated.

You ask whether the doctor "is going to eliminate himself again?" Said Eugene Chen: "In 1913 he followed the advice of his friends who told him that the Nation desired Yuan Shih-kai as President, but Yuan turned traitor to the Republic by having himself proclaimed Emperor. Now the doctor has learned from his experience that it is worse than useless to step back. While he is, of course, willing to do anything for China, yet he feels that to eliminate himself is not the best method for accomplishing it."

The doctor at this point asserted that as long as he lived he would have to work unceasingly for the establishment of a good republican government in China. I asked him whether his long experience had made him more practical, especially as regards, for example, the choice of his political associates, such as Chang Tso-lin, the military governor of Manchuria, who is continuing his bandit methods in legal guise at present.

Eugene Chen broke in at this point, "They have been telling him that you are an impractical dreamer, doctor." And then to me, "Let the evidence convince you whether the doctor is a dreamer or not. Fifteen years ago the people said that it was a fantastical dream that China could ever become a republic, and yet, chiefly through the work of Sun Yat-sen, it has become one. In 1917, when everyone was mad in the midst of the war, the Doctor said that China should remain out of the war, for she could gain nothing from it. Now that China has lost Shantung as a reward for her victory over Germany we have all become thoroughly cynical and we realize how practical the doctor's advice was after all."

Parliament Illegally Dissolved

At the time when China entered the war, the Parliament was illegally dissolved. Dr. Sun said at the time that this same Parliament must be reconvened as a symbol of legality. Another Parliament was elected in the North and for three years the Government went on, recognized by the foreign powers, while Dr. Sun's state seemed the vaguest idealism. But as you know very well, this same Parliament has just this summer been reassembled and is now meeting in Peking. Likewise Dr. Sun stated as an absolute demand in 1918

have far-reaching effects; and in the United States, to whom much of the stimulus of the children's movement in Europe was due by its establishment of the Junior Red Cross organization.

Norwegian Laws Discussed
In Norway, special laws of interest, she said, now were in operation. Of these laws, Mrs. Edwin Gray, the well-known social worker of Yorkshire—in the absence of Frau Isachsen, who intended visiting England to discuss this legislation at the Conference—gave an illuminating summary.

The address by Sir Arthur Newthorne, on temperance legislation in the United States, was received with deep attention. He detailed the history of the prohibition movement in America, showed that it was possible, despite tradition to the contrary, "to make a country sober by Act of Parliament," and declared that the last and greatest influence in determining the matter was the women's vote.

The women's vote "spelled 'Veto' and meant 'Veto,'" he said, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of an audience mainly composed of women actively interested in human welfare and in possession of a vote for representatives in the British House of Commons.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN, IN HIDING,
TELLS HOPES REGARDING CHINAThrough Mouth of Secretary Says He Will Not Eliminate
Himself—Still Working for "Legal" Government

By F. ZUCKER

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Within recent times the position of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the former provisional President of China, has changed momentously. From 1919 until a few weeks ago he had been President of China with his government situated in Canton—the one legal President and government of the nation, as his party claimed. In China the President is elected by the Parliament, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected three years ago by that part of the Parliament which had reassembled in Canton after it had been dissolved in 1917 in Peking by President Li Yuan-hung. It is true, another Parliament in Peking had in 1918 elected Hsu Shih Chang President, but the south had never recognized this man as the head of the government, though the foreign nations had done so.

While Dr. Sun Yat-sen was preparing for his northern expedition, which was to unite all of China once more under a "legal" government, he was suddenly attacked this summer, driven out of Canton, forced to take refuge in a battleship, and finally in the French concession at Shanghai. The attack had come from his rival Chen Ching Ming, the doughty general who believed in creating a good government in the province of Kwangtung, before the Cantonese expand their strength in a crusade for a united China. Meanwhile there have been great changes in the north. President Hsu Shih Chang, commonly known as Hsu Shih Chang, the tool of the corrupt northern politicians, must leave the presidency to which he had been illegally elected. You remember that two months ago he left Peking in disgrace, as a result of the pressure of public opinion, which had come to see things in the Doctor's way.

Advocates Railway System

The doctor also has other dreams. He wants to have the vast amorphous body of China arterialized by a system of railways that will bind the people closer together. When Mr. Lamont, the American financier, was in China, he told the doctor that his plans are impracticable because they require billions upon billions. The doctor also feels that China must have three large ports, one in the north, one in the central part, and one in the south. The port in the south is to be Canton, and if he speaks of developing this harbor so that the boats can come there directly instead of reloading at Hong Kong, it is like a red rag to the British. They are the chief ones to cry down every plan of Sun Yat-sen as a theoretical scheme of an idle dreamer.

I asked Sun Yat-sen about his immediate plans. "I have been invited to go up to Peking," he said, "but I feel that I cannot go there for the sake of a gesture, or a pleasure tour. If there is some real work for me to do I will go. But I could not go now with an empty treasury, lacking the money even to pay my yamen rations. I feel that my enemies are trying to have me go there now in order to show me up as an impractical dreamer. On the other hand, the Cantonese general Chen Ching Ming, who betrayed me while I was away from Canton, organizing my expedition against the North, had already asked me if I would forgive him were he to apologize, and I soon hope to be once more in a powerful position.

More than this he would not say about his plans, except that he is working for the re-establishment of what he considers the legal government of 1917.

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AMERICA, furthermore, he said, he would be a country which to a remarkable degree expresses and represents moral sentiment. How, therefore, America could be so cold to the League of Nations, which was so largely an American idea, was beyond his comprehension at first. Later he was glad to learn from American friends that there was a powerful sentiment in the country in favor of the League as shown by various referenda such as those during 1919-1920 of the American Bar Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was inexplicable, he said, why America refused to ratify the convention of St. Germain which was a first step in the direction of stopping the irresponsible traffic in arms which has been responsible for so much trouble. Such a scheme had to be universally adopted to be effective since armament firms in one country could not be expected to forgo opportunities if competitors of other nationalities would take advantage of the situation.

In addition to his position as chief-of-staff, General Mulcahy was elected by the Dail as minister of defense. Whenever he spoke in the Dail, which was seldom and only when absolutely necessary, he was always listened to with interest, and his remarks were invariably of importance. He is a good speaker, and his voice is musical with a charming cadence. He speaks slowly and in a gentle tone, his sentences being short and generally to the point, and his words admirably chosen.

His whole tone and demeanor, in fact, carry conviction. His appearance is striking, but his face gives no index to his genuine strength of character and determination. Many times recently, he has had to issue addresses and messages to the army of which he is now chief, and all of these have been short and inspiring, sometimes thrilling. His ability to guide the destinies of the Irish Army will depend greatly upon the loyal support of the rank and file of that army, and on the united support given him by the members of Parliament.

The stories of General Mulcahy's adventures are legion, and though not as numerous or as romantic as those associated with his predecessor, General Collins, are equally as full of incident, and many were his narrow escapes from capture by British troops.

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Rural School Consolidation

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IT WAS at least a quarter of a century ago that interest was first aroused by something new in rural schools. As the writer remembers, the news came from Kingsville, O., and the new system was called "the Kingsville System." It was a very simple thing. The people of this district adopted the plan of collecting the pupils of a considerable area into a schoolhouse of several rooms by transporting them over the longer distances covered. This system has come to be called the consolidated rural school system as against the old one-room schoolhouse plan.

The efficiency of schools could not be higher than under the old plan. This was obvious from the first, without trial. Twenty-five years of trial has justified every anticipation. The old one-room schoolhouse has come to be the badge of unprogressiveness. It calls for apology and explanation on the part of the neighborhoods still dependent upon it.

More Efficient in Every Respect

Whatever any rural school system aspires to do in its educational work can be better done in the consolidated rural school than in the one-room school. The teacher in the old-fashioned school, if she has as many pupils as she should from economic considerations, is obliged to teach every grade of every branch of study in the curriculum, from the abecedarians who should be in kindergarten, to the most advanced classes. Her program is crowded. She must neglect some parts of the work, or spread her neglect over the whole course in a hurried effort to give some attention to all. The work is an uninteresting routine, or tends to become such. The teacher is subject to no supervision, or next to none. It is only in the hands of a superintendent of exceptional ability that the supervision is worth much. And for the pupils themselves, there is an almost entire lack of that morale which comes from good organization. They tend to drop out of the school at an early age; and the parents themselves are found to be planning either the sending of their children to better schools, or the removal of the family to the town or city "to give the children a better chance."

Merits Extra Expense

The consolidated rural school looks exactly like a ward school in a town. It has organization. It has morale. It has a superintendent. It has grades. At its worst, it is so much better than the average one-room school as to admit of no comparison. At its best, with its band, its orchestra, work-shop for manual training, its domestic economy work, its auditorium, its full high-school course, its library, its correlation with the very life of the farm, it is better than the grade-school of the town. It might be made far better than any town school could possibly be.

It costs more than the one-room school, but a writer who has recently completed a study of the consolidated rural schools of Buena Vista County, Iowa, and who has commented upon the heavier burden of buildings and transportation, and the higher salaries which must be paid to the better teachers, found the farmers quite willing to pay the higher taxes. From no other taxes do they get the same amount of good.

They are the best judges; but the problem is not for the farmers alone. It is a question for every citizen.

A Longer School Year
Effected in Indiana

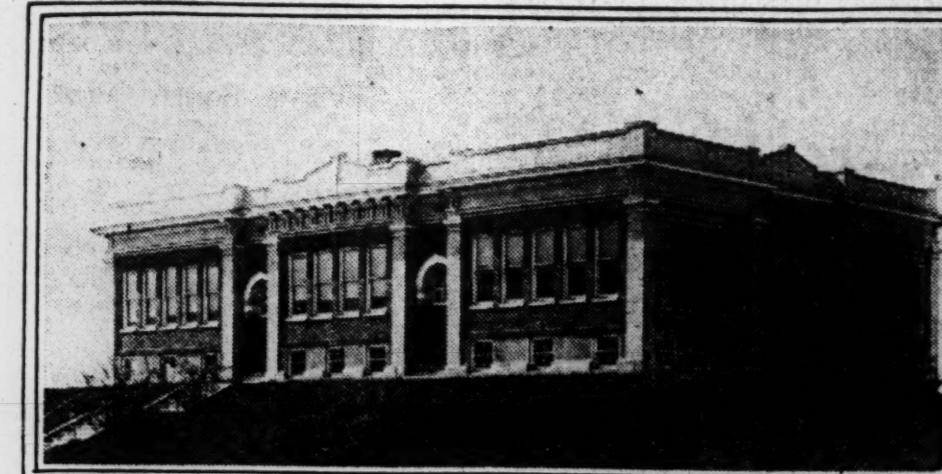
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road," but Mr. Whittier would not recognize it. Gone are the sumachs and the blackberry vines and in their place has come the art of the landscape architect with shrubs of a rarer character. Gone is the little frame or brick one-room building with its scarred desks, its diminutive bell tower, and in its place at a prominent paved crossroad rises a brick and concrete structure costing from \$100,000 to \$250,000, depending upon how high the tax payers wish to see the rate go.

The little country school, so dear to the hearts of many Hoosiers who have made their State famous in the world of letters and statesmanship, is about extinct. In a few isolated spots some have been left standing as mute reminders of the glad days of the spelling bees when the eight grammar school grades all were in one room and one teacher knew it all up to that point.

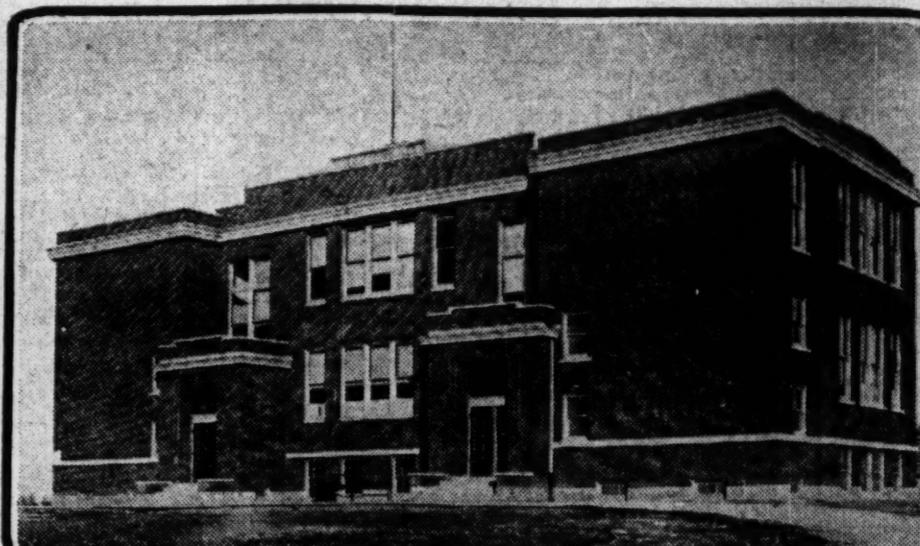
For 50 years the "little red school houses" have dotted the State, only to be replaced more recently with the large consolidated schools, with gymnasiums, elaborated ventilating systems, motor busses, libraries, assembly halls and cafeterias which are eliminating even the little dinner pails, that used to hang in more or less even rows around the walls at the rear of small one-room buildings.

With the swing of the pendulum in the direction of proper equipment, each community is attempting to outdo the other in its schools, and "fads and frills" have crept in, so that a survey of the school system was authorized by the last General Assembly. Governor McCray, backing the findings of the survey commission is preparing to eliminate the fads and frills and thus reduce the cost of education without impairing the efficiency of the schools.

The consolidated school has been in a way responsible for lengthening the school year in the rural schools from six to nine months. It is wasted money to erect a fine building, easy of access and then operate it only half-time. More pupils are attending the schools. Salaries of teachers have been increased. In 1920, really the



WEST ELKTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
ONE OF THE 100 IN THE STATE OF OHIO.



THE HOWARD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL, ONE OF THE MANY HELPING
TO MAKE THE 'LITTLE COUNTRY SCHOOL' EXTINCT IN INDIANA.



THE PRIMARY BUILDING, WHICH WITH
A NEW MAIN BUILDING IS THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL OF HOLCOMB, KANSAS.

first big year for the consolidated school, 61 new buildings were erected, while in 1922, 125 consolidated buildings were constructed.

Affords Opportunities Equal to Those of the City

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—The consolidated school does not cost any less but gives the children better educational opportunities than the ordinary rural school. That is the experience in Kansas, a State which has been working gradually on the consolidated rural school plan for 20 years and which stands ready to say definitely that the consolidated school is a most valuable institution for the rural communities.

There are now 94 consolidated school districts in the State with 17,000 children enrolled, 12,000 in the grades and 500 in high schools. Approximately one-half of the children have to be transported to school and home and the average transportation time is 45 minutes and the cost 16.7 cents for motor bus and 22.6 for horse drawn busses.

Each Teacher Handling One Grade

AMES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—The consolidated rural school gives to the children of the country the same quality of educational opportunities that are provided by the schools of the most up-to-date city in this or any other state," said Miss May Cain, rural school supervisor for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "It does not reduce school taxes. It just gives more for the money. Doubtless in some cases it has increased taxes slightly. But the average tax levy is 8.6 mills on the dollar of valuation.

By increasing the area and the valuation, the consolidated school is given greater funds to work with. Instead of half a dozen one-room, ungraded schools, they have a complete graded grammar and high school. Every person familiar with education knows the greater progress children make in the grades. Educators realize that a teacher cannot give her best service when her effort is scattered through all the grades from primary to the first years of high school. The district is able to pay as good salaries as the city schools and to obtain teachers of the highest ability and the best training.

Promotes Good Citizenship

"One of the great valuable considerations of the rural consolidated school is that it brings together a larger number of children and establishes greater social contacts throughout the community. It builds up a school spirit and a community spirit that helps in the building of good citizens and in making the community more active and interested in all civic affairs. Isolation is one of the worst features of country life. The consolidated school abolishes isolation to a considerable extent for when children are brought together the parents naturally move toward the same center."

Results of Trial in Colorado Causes Spread of System

"It certainly would be strange if the people in any given county should go ahead and effect as many as 15, 20 and even 25 consolidated schools, unless they felt perfectly certain that there was a decided advantage in doing so," declares C. G. Sargent, professor of rural education in Colorado Agricultural College, and one of the Nation's foremost promoters of the consolidated school. "We often think that the best evidence that these schools are the success they should be, is that people go and visit them, and then return home and consolidate their own."

"In the 10 years that I have been engaged in this work for the Colorado Agricultural College, I have never known of a family moving from a consolidated district to a town for educational reasons, until after the children had completed the courses offered in the consolidated schools. The consolidated school has done

more to stop the drift than any other movement within the last decade and there is no doubt but that the consolidation of schools has done more to improve the rural schools of this State than any other movement or agency that has ever been started.

"Back of all, the consolidation movement has a religious significance. People cannot successfully co-operate without at least a reasonable degree of good will and agreement between those working together. For, 'How can two walk together except they be agreed?' Working together in a good cause and for the realization of high ideals develops a spirit of fellowship and good will. 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' is the Master's command to co-operate, and the people in these communities, having experienced some of the good results of working together, are anxious for more, and step by step they are moving toward higher and better things."

Criticism—Not of School but of Administration

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—"In 1919, an effective consolidation and transportation law was passed in Illinois. In the following two years about 80 consolidations were effected," reports Dr. U. J. Hoffman, assistant superintendent of pub-

lic instruction. "Most of these comprise two or three districts. No transportation is provided. About 20 large consolidations furnishing conveyances were established. About 1500 pupils are conveyed to these schools. Most of these are located in towns where graded schools already existed."

"Due to the fact that farms are large, that farming is largely done by machinery, and the farm population, especially that of children, is comparatively small, and that hitherto the prairie roads have been quite impassable during several months in the year, the centralization of rural schools has progressed slowly. Before public conveyance of pupils was provided for by law, the consolidations of districts was effected in a few homo-

geneous and progressive communities. The great progress in school facilities for country children has been made by providing high schools. On the average there is a high school for every 64 square miles in Illinois, or a high school in the center of a district eight by eight miles.

"The result of this access to high schools: the enrollment has increased from 69,512 to 139,752. Under the present law the people can readily consolidate the schools.

"It is expected that when the system of paved roads now being rapidly extended is completed, when the farmers are more prosperous, and when, under a new State Constitution, taxes will be more equitably distributed, the consolidation of school districts will make more rapid progress."

Advancements Many in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—Ohio is rapidly losing the sign of its indifference to rural school improvement, and its progress toward perfection of school consolidation and centralization is marked not only by the usual educational and community benefits, but by many special advancements.

Regions that used not to care whether good roads were built or not have been awakened to the need for better highways by the transportation phase of school centralization. County superintendents of schools mark the number of minutes each day their pupils spend upon school buses, and their gradual diminution points the rise of road improvement.

The impetus which centralization has given to the important work of agricultural instruction, fostered by Ohio State University's department of agricultural extension has been great.

Facts and Figures Which Speak

Proof of the advancement which Ohio has made in the short space of eight years has been given by George M. Morris, state supervisor of rural schools.

"In Ohio in 1914 when a state school code was enacted after a survey ordered by Gov. James M. Cox," said Mr. Morris, "there were fewer than 40 centralized schools. Today there are 1010 centralized and consolidated schools, housing about 175,000 pupils who are being taught by about 3000 of the best teachers in the state. In nearly every centralized school building there is a first grade high school.

"In Ohio, centralization of schools means bringing the pupils of the several schools of a township or district to a central place, while consolidation means bringing the pupils of two, three or four or more schools to one school building. Of these 1010 schools then, 335 are centralized and 675 consolidated.

Higher Standards Attained

"Since 1914 there have been removed 1376 one-room schools, and since 1916 we have eliminated 550 elementary rural teachers and gained 675 more high school rural teachers. There are 4200 more elementary rural pupils and 12,000 more high school rural students than in 1916."

Records compiled by Mr. Morris' department show that the cost per pupil is less for the centralized schools than for the one-room schools, uniformly. The grade of teachers now obtainable is, of course, much higher and the average of attendance has greatly increased. The system of early supervision established by the 1914 code in Ohio and the co-operation of the superintendents with the State Department of Education is credited by Mr. Morris with the success of consolidation and centralization.



CENTER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, WHICH TOOK THE
PLACE OF EIGHT DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN
SAGUACHE COUNTY, COLORADO.

The Observatory

COMBATING the popular thesis that only the large high school can be a really good high school Prof. Alexander Inglis of Harvard, in a report made for the General Education Board, proposes a reorganization of curriculum and teaching methods which is intended to put even the smallest secondary school in a position to perform efficiently its dual role of preparing boys and girls for life and for college. The report is designed primarily for the guidance of the educational authorities of Indiana, but the suggestions it makes are so constructive, and the problems it aims to solve so general, that its value to the cause of education will not be limited to any one state.

In Indiana, as in practically every state in the Union, the small high schools, those enrolling fewer than 100 pupils, are in the majority. Obviously, there are certain courses which they must offer if they are to retain their status as institutions of secondary learning. Obviously, too, there are certain other courses which they simply cannot give if expense is to be kept within anything like reasonable bounds. Generally they can afford to employ not more than three or four teachers. How, then, may affairs be arranged so that the curriculum will not be too narrow or unjustifiably restricted, and the "load" on the individual teacher will not be unduly heavy?

Put in the fewest possible words, the remedy lies in better balance of subjects. Some courses will be offered every other year instead of every year, thereby doing away with the waste involved in teaching very small classes and also leaving more teaching periods free for other subjects. History, general science, English and the social sciences will naturally retain their place as every-year courses, but algebra and geometry, biology and physics, beginners' and advanced French or German will be offered in alternate years. Under this plan it will be no imposition on three teachers to ask them to give all the courses

needed not only by those boys and girls who are preparing for college but by those who are planning to go to work directly after they are graduated and who are entitled to a cultural and practical training broad enough to make them good citizens and competent employees.

The suggested curriculum calls for

24 full units of instruction, the smallest number of which will be provided adequately for both classes of pupils.

Boys who are going to college will take the standard college preparatory subjects; the others may, if they desire, receive instruction in home economics, agriculture and other practical subjects.

In either case there is abundant opportunity to secure the 16 units required for graduation from an approved high school.

The plan also provides for a sharper limitation of teachers' assignments.

Each of the three members of the staff will be given charge of two general fields.

One will teach agriculture and science; the second, home

economics and English and the third,

foreign languages, mathematics and the social studies.

In order that the standard requirements for "teaching load" may be met, no teacher will have

classes for more than 30 hours a week.

When the teachers of Toronto, Canada, hold their annual two-day Institute, as they did last week, they devote much of their time either to practicing their profession in public or to watching someone else practice it.

For convention purposes the city is divided into eight districts, each with an Institute center where school is in session as usual. Here the teachers take turns teaching and observing,

the schedule of work including

lessons in arithmetic, geography,

reading and spelling. As a means of putting new methods before the teachers this system has already

proved its usefulness to such an extent that the time annually devoted to

convention speeches is being materially shortened.

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You won't get the good looks and that style and long wear unless you look for the Kayser name on the hem, because there is no "Chamoisette" except Kayser Chamoisette.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Look like
Feel like
Wear like leather
COST ONE-HALF

THE HOME FORUM

Thackeray's Paris

"A street there is in Paris famous,
Whose name no rhyme our language
yields.
Rue Neuve des Petits Champs its
name is,
The New Street of the Little Fields.
And there's an inn not rich and
splendid,
But still in comfortable case.
The which you oft attended
To eat a plate of bouillabaisse."

THE street is still there and Paris,
light enchantress that she is, still
throws a web of glamour over all
who love her; but the inn has dis-
appeared, and with it-bit from the
Calif's kitchen, what recipe of Gar-
gantuan cookery is bouillabaisse, we
do not know. We have only Thack-
eray's hint deliciously vague, and ap-
petising in a fanciful way:

"Green herbs, red peppers, mussels,
saffron,
Soles, onions, garlic, roach and
dace....

All these you get at Terre's Tavern
In that one plate of bouillabaisse."

After that we feel it must be some-
thing more than the mess of fishes
known to Provençal housewives. In-
deed we expect all kinds of subtle
nuances and queer distinctions in any-
thing Thackeray writes about.

Assuredly only, he could have written
that delicate and urbane dedica-
tion to the Paris Sketch Book, the
most charming of compliments paid to
the much misunderstood race of
tailors. Only he could have thought
the Venus de Milo had grey eyes, and
have made Clive Newcome fall in love
with her in the Louvre. Only he could
have sketched in the portrait of Ethel
Newcome and turned it to such deli-
cate beauty. Only he could have done
all he did, which is not the dull truism
it sounds. For Becky Sharpe there
have always been, but none who have
thrown dictionaries; and no Round-
about Papers have been so delightfully
roundabout as his.

After all, Terre's tavern in the Rue
Neuve des Petits Champs was on the
right bank of the Seine and was near
enough to the Rue de la Paix to bor-
row a little of its distinction. We
know also that Thackeray was mar-
ried at the British Embassy and lived
for a while in the Rue Neuve Saint
Augustin. We know that he stayed
at the Hotel Bristol in the Place Vendôme;
but this is no reason for reading
the Book of Snobs with your
tongue in your cheek. For there are
Thackeray memories on the left bank
as well. There used to be a restau-
rant not far from St. Germain des
Prés where the portrait of the great
writer hung for years in memory of
his youthful patronage, and if he did
not eat bouillabaisse there, it is cer-
tain he partook hugely of those
mighty declarations on paint and im-
mortality which to this day keep the
antique walls of the Quartier Latin
toppling with amusement.

There is Paris in Esmond, in the
Virginians, in Vanity Fair, in all his
books, I think; and we may picture
him as one who throughout his life
(in his own words) made his "best
French bow."

V. S. P.

St. Gallen's Great
Charm

NOT a great deal of notice is ac-
corded the St. Gallen district of
Switzerland in the advertising
literature which floods two continents,
extolling the glories of Lucerne and
St. Moritz, the Bernese Oberland and the
Engadine. Yet in many respects
that district, with its delightful com-
bination of lake and mountain scen-
ery and its fascinating countryside
and orchard acres, is comparable to
any other in "the world's playground."

The city of St. Gallen, some seventy
thousand in population, has a charm-
ing location in a valley between Lake
Constance and the Santis range of the
Alps. The lake, "Bodensee," as the
Swiss call it, washes the shores of
three countries, Switzerland, Germany
and Austria. Thus from the hills
above St. Gallen one stands in the
unusual position of being in one country
and having within easy visibility
two others. Across the lake the
lovely mountainous landscape of
Bavaria is clearly outlined on the one
hand, while on the other the snow-
capped peaks of the Austrian Tyrol
are clearly limned.

St. Gallen itself is but seven miles
inland from Lake Constance, having
as its port Rorschach, a town of eleven
thousand, charmingly situated with
the lake in front and the green-clad,
farm-dotted hillsides behind. Across
the German side is Lindau, a
quaint Bavarian town.

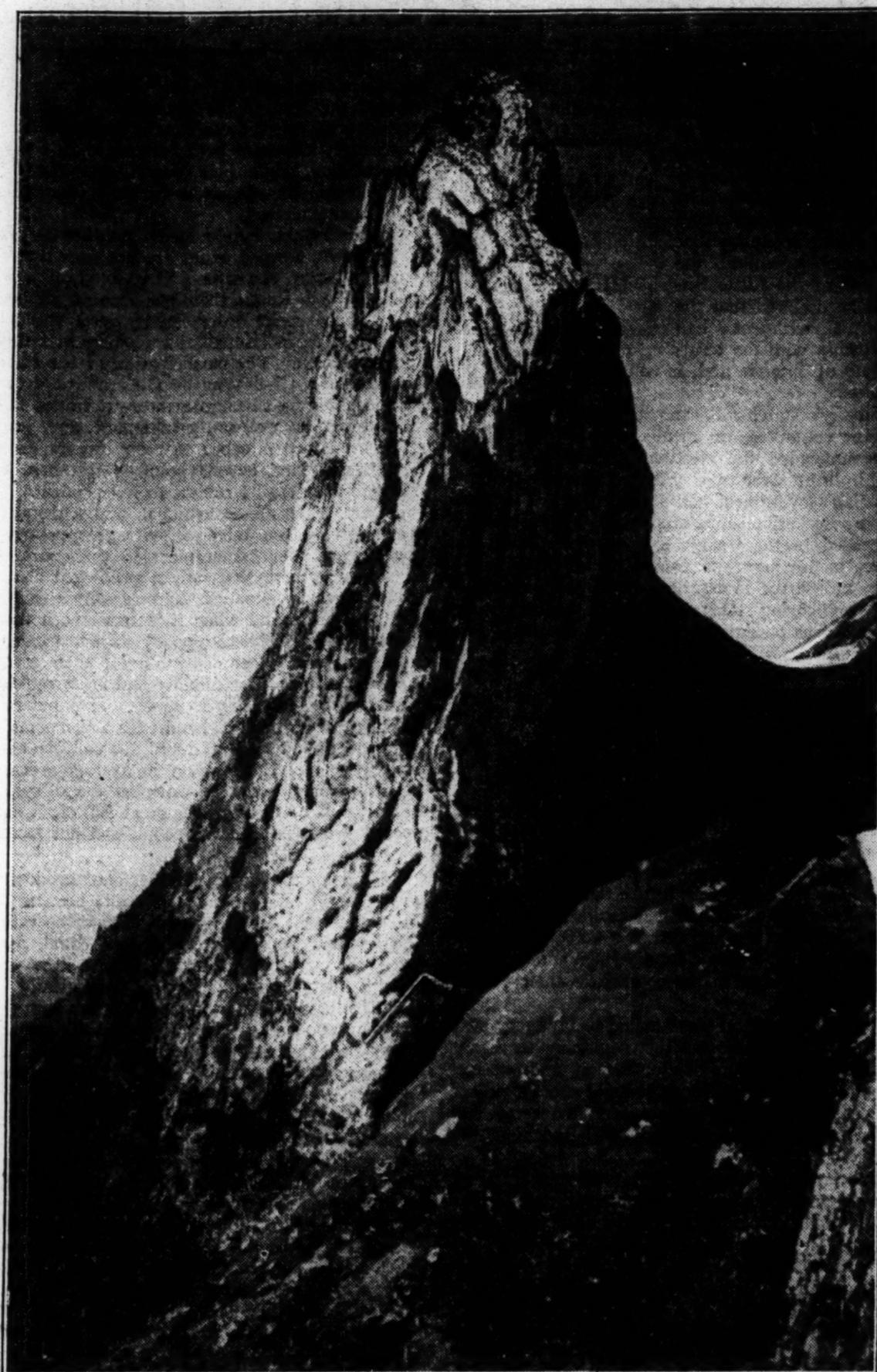
St. Gallen is the center of the
embroidery and lace industry; and in
normal times more than fifty per cent
of the total exports of all commodities
from Switzerland to the United
States go from this district. Yet St.
Gallen has the reputation of being the
cleanest of all the immaculately clean
Swiss cities. The reason for this is
that much of the industry of lace and
embroidery making is carried on
in the homes of the peasantry around
St. Gallen. The large warehouses in
the city exist chiefly for the storing,
sorting and equipment of the delicate
and beautiful hand-made lace articles
so highly treasured in England and
America. No factories of any sort
exist in the town; and even the
few throughout the district are tucked
away unobtrusively in some little
valley under a protecting and obscur-
ing hillside.

St. Gallen is rich in history, as rich
as any town in Switzerland. Its Bene-
dictine Abbey was famous in the Mid-
dle Ages and thither emperors and
kings sent their sons. During the
Reformation St. Gallen embraced the
Protestant faith. Its famous Burgo-
master, Joachim von Watt, now un-
iversally remembered by his Latin
name, Vadlanus, or Vadian, was a man
of mighty learning and vast energy,
not the least of his feats of daring
and endurance having been the origi-
nal ascent of the Pilatus near Lucerne.
This was at a time when Pilatus was
shunned by the peasantry as the abode
of evil spirits. A heroic statue of
Vadian stands in the center of the city.

From the ridges on either side of
the city the wonderful location of St.
Gallen is at once apparent. To the
east the entire stretch of Lake Con-
stance, one of the largest inland bod-
ies of water in Europe, is visible.
Only a few miles distant in a south-
westerly direction lies the Santis
range of Alps. Not so lofty as the
mountains of the Bernese Oberland,
the Engadine or the Jura, yet in sym-
metry and romantic charm the peaks
of the Santis vie with any. The most
lofty is Santis itself, about eight thou-
sand two hundred feet, and readily
accessible to inexperienced climbers
by several routes. At its summit is a
meteorological station and the usual inn.

All the other peaks in the district,
more than a score in number, are like-
wise fairly easy of ascent to energetic
tourists. The Altman, only a few feet
less in height than Santis, is the hardest
climb, and affords some real
Alpine work. From any of the Santis
peaks, which in summer are less
obscured by clouds than any in
Switzerland, the most wonderful and
never-to-be-forgotten views are ob-
tainable. Climbing about them is a
joy.

Pine woods, romantic as those at
Baden-Baden, redolent as the groves
about Bar Harbor, encircle St. Gallen.
Topping the ridges that surround the



A Peak Near St. Gallen, Switzerland

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays,
by The Christian Science Publishing
Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Subscription price, payable in advance,
postage paid: one year, \$10;
six months, \$4.50;
one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in
Greater Boston, 3 cents).

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of
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Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

SOLE PUBLISHERS OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

city like a protecting wall they form
an eternally green setting. It is a
delight to stroll through them at sunset.
Below on the one side lies the town,
its red roofs catching the last
gleams of the fading light; on the
other are the mountains, with their
sunset glow of purple; and between
alluring a bit of countryside, with
scattered farmhouses, orchards and
grazing cattle with tinkling bells, as
is revealed anywhere in Switzerland.

Kivers
Yes, I've several kivers you can see;
Light and hitch your beastie in the
shade.

I don't toller weaving now so free,
And all my purties ones my fore-
bears made.
Home-dyed colors kindly meller down
Better than these new fatched-on ones
from town.

I ricollect my granny at the loom
Weaving that blue one yonder on
the bed.

Her word was I could claim hit when
I wed.

"Flowering of Edinboro" was hit name,
Betokening the land from which she
came.

Na'ry a daughter have I for the boon,
But there's my son's wife from the
level land.

She took the night with us at harvest-
moon.

A comely, fair young maid, with lov-
ing hand.

I gave her three—"Sunrise" and
"Trailing Vine" And "Young Man's Fancy." She ad-
mired 'em fine.

That green one mostly wrops around
the bread;

"Tennessee Lace" I take to ride
behind.

Hither and yon right smart of them
have fled.

Inside the chest I keep my choicest
kind—

"Pine-Bloom" and "St. Ann's Robe"
(of Hickory brown),

"Star of the East" (that yaller's fad-
ing down!).

—Ann Cobb.

Spenser as a Sacred Poet

The claim of Spenser to be considered
as a sacred poet does by no means
rest upon his hymns alone. But whoever will consider

"The Faerie Queene" itself will find
that it is almost throughout, such as
might have been expected from the
author of those truly sacred hymns.
It is a continual, deliberate endeavor
to enlist the restless intellect and
chivalrous feelings of an inquiring
and romantic age on the side of good-
ness and faith, of unity and justice.

To Spenser, therefore, upon the
whole, the English reader must revert,
as being pre-eminently the sacred poet
of his country.—John Keble.

"Vor allem Sicherheit"
Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden
christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WEIEN man den vielen Gefahren
entrinnen kann, die das menschliche Dasein zu bedrohen schei-
nen, ist ein Problem, mit dem sich die
Menschen eifrig beschäftigt haben. In
den letzten Jahren sind die Unfälle so
zahlreich geworden, dass mit grossem
Nachdruck darauf hingewiesen wird,
zu allen Zeiten Vorsicht walten zu
lassen, damit die Zahl der Unfälle sich
wesentlich vermindere. So ist der
Ausspruch „Vor allem Sicherheit“

zum Schlagwort geworden, das uns
allen die Notwendigkeit beständiger
Wachsamkeit vor Augen hält, um uns
selbst und andre zu schützen. Mit der
grossen Vernehmung der Bevölkerung
der grossen Zahl der Unfälle ist
der beispiellose Einfluss der
Gefahr oder um Abhilfe bei andern
scheinbaren Mängeln handeln. Gott
wird ihm zur Quelle und zur Substanz,
zur Kraft und zum Schutz, deren Hilfe
er durch richtiges Gebet in Anspruch
nehmen kann. Er lernt auch, dass
alle Verursachung mental und geistig
ist und dass unsre Sicherheit also
darin besteht, die Unwirklichkeit der
falschen Annahmen zu erkennen, die
den Auspruch erheben, böse Wirkungen,
wie Unfälle oder anderes Unglück,
zu erzeugen. Durch die Erkenntnis,
die das wahre Bewusstsein des Menschen
ausmachen, wissen nichts von
Sünde und kennen nichts, was Irrtum
und schadenbringend ist. Dadurch
dass man alles aus dem Bewusstsein
ausschliesst, was Gott, dem Guten,
ähnlich ist, hat man daher den
ersten und wichtigsten Schritt getan,
um in Sicherheit leben zu können.

Denn Sicherheit ist nach allem die
Erkenntnis jedes einzelnen, dass das
wahrer Sein des Menschen un trennbar
ist mit dem Vater. Mrs. Eddy fasst
den Gedanken in den folgenden
Worten in „Miscellaneous Writings“ (S. 115) zusammen: „Deine Mittel zum
Schutz und zur Verteidigung gegen die
Sünden sind anhaltende Wachsamkeit
und Gebet, damit du nicht in Ver-
suchung geraten und von jeder An-
nahme des Bösen erlöst werden mögest,
bis du in der Wissenschaft einsiehst
und demonstriertest, dass das
Böse weder Einfluss, Macht noch
Dasein hat, da Gott, das Gute, Alles-
in-allem ist.“

Den Angriffen des Irrtums jeder Art
vollkommen geschützt.“

Außerdem lernt der Christliche
Wissenschaftler, dass „unter dem
Schirm des Höchsten“ weilen bedeutet,
dass man sich beständig der Allheit
und Güte Gottes bewusst ist und nur
dass Gottes Gemüt in sich hat, das in „Jesus
Christus auch war.“ Gottes Gedanken,
die das wahre Bewusstsein des Menschen
ausmachen, wissen nichts von
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und demonstriertest, dass das
Böse weder Einfluss, Macht noch
Dasein hat, da Gott, das Gute, Alles-
in-allem ist.“

Der erste notwendige Schritt, sich
Schutz zu sichern, ist also der, nur die
Gegenwart des Guten anzuerkennen
und dadurch die Allmacht Gottes für
unsern Schutz und unsre Sicherheit in
Anspruch zu nehmen. Aber wie kann
das getan werden? mögen manche
fragen. Auf Seite 210 von „The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mis-
cellany“ erklärt uns Mrs. Eddy die
Schlachte mit der ihr eigentümlichen
Klarheit und Kürze. Sie sagt: „Gute
Gedanken sind ein undurchdringlicher
Panzer; damit angetan bist du vor

"Safety First"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW to escape the many dangers
which seem to beset human ex-
istence is a problem to which
men have sedulously addressed them-
selves. So numerous have accidents
become in recent years that great em-
phasis has been placed upon the neces-
sity of exercising care at all times, in
order that their number might be
substantially lessened; and "Safety
first" has become a slogan to arouse
all to the need of constantly using
caution in order to protect themselves
and others. With the great increase
in population and the almost innumer-
able devices for mankind's conven-
ience, so complex is modern life that
necessity for restraint and caution has
arisen in many directions quite un-
known to our forefathers. The efforts
to improve conditions in this direction
are highly commendable, and have
been very generally supported by
public-spirited persons.

To one accustomed to reason meta-
physically about all events, however,
there seems to have been in all these
efforts a failure to become acquainted
with primary causation, and often
an apparent disregard of the protect-
ing power of God, available and practi-
cal to insure safety from every
danger which appears to beset mortal
existence. No student of the Bible can
have overlooked the numerous assur-
ances and promises, pronounced by
the prophets of old, of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922

EDITORIALS

ONE of the reasons, frequently pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, why the United States is not in the League of Nations is because of the unhappy identification of the League with the fortunes of one political party, and to some extent with the personality of one eminent man. When the League was made a partisan issue its chances of acceptance in the United States became dependent upon the success of the party which advocated it—and at that moment the people were weary of the Democratic Party and would have none of its doctrines. Today, because of partisan feeling, the League is being slaughtered in the home of its friends. Some of its most earnest advocates would apparently prefer to see it go down into oblivion rather than have American participation in it come through the agency of the Republican Party.

A striking illustration of this wholly indefensible attitude is presented by a cartoon in the New York World this week. It is entitled "Sneaking in the Back Door," and represents President Harding in an attitude of exaggerated stealth and apparently apprehensive of observation, about to enter ignominiously the rear entrance of an edifice labeled League of Nations. The cartoonist is to be complimented upon the effective presentation of an ignoble thought. The editor is not to be complimented unless he is willing to assume the attitude that it is better that the League of Nations should perish than that the United States should enter it by action of the President of a party opposed to The World, or in any manner save by the unqualified acceptance of the Covenant as originally drawn.

Of course this attitude is entirely unjustifiable. There could have been no bitterness greater than that of the Democratic press when the League was apparently defeated by the partisan opposition of Republicans. If now leaders of the majority party are willing to fulfill the promise then generally accepted, that they would enter an international association for the maintenance of peace in some way other than by acceptance of the League covenant as a whole, nothing but gross and unpatriotic partisanship will attempt to put any obstacle in their way. What the world needs, and what the United States should co-operate in establishing, is an international organization for the reconstruction of Europe and the maintenance of peace, in which all nations shall equally join and from which the United States will not, as now, stand stubbornly aloof in the company only of Germany, Russia, and Turkey. Whether that is accomplished by Republicans or Democrats, by the friends of Mr. Wilson or by those of President Harding, is utterly immaterial.

AGAIN in Tennessee, in whose mountains and lowlands there have been arrayed, almost side by side, the modulated and blended beauties of mountains, rivers, plantations, and sunny skies, set off by pictur-esque remnants of the days of the Old South, Alfred A. Taylor is waging a spectacular political campaign. Again with song and story, occasionally appealing by serious argument to those in his audience who expect, even if they do not desire, to hear words of wisdom from the elect, he is entertaining, as of yore, the mountaineer, the ruralist and city dweller. Governor Taylor is the second of the Taylor brothers to serve his State as Chief Executive. He is a Republican, and is only the second Republican Governor to be elected in Tennessee since the days of reconstruction.

The former Governor Robert L. Taylor was Democrat. He held the office three terms, two in succession, and one ten years later. In his first campaign, in 1886, his opponent was his brother, Alfred, and it was not long thereafter that it was announced that the latter had "retired" from politics. An authorized biography makes the announcement, never contradicted except circumstantially, and yet the fact remains that there are being re-enacted, in the present campaign, which is nothing if not political, scenes and methods reminiscent of the friendly contest of the eighties, when "Bob" fiddled and "Al" sang, to the amusement, if not to the edification, of their partisans, many of whom were swayed, consciously or otherwise, by their preferences for "Old Dan Tucker" on a fiddle, or "Old Black Joe" with the touching modulations of the human voice.

Perhaps retiring from politics is like retiring from a position gained on a field of battle, purely tactical. At any rate, Alfred Taylor was not long out of politics. He served his district in Congress after his defeat in 1886, and again in 1910 sought the gubernatorial nomination, which went to Ben W. Hooper, who was then practically unknown in Tennessee, but who, to the surprise of everyone, was elected over Gov. M. R. Patterson, who was a candidate for re-election. Governor Hooper was the first Republican to occupy the executive mansion in Tennessee since the period following the Civil War. The people of that State are not much given to electing Republicans to any important office. Occasionally, as in recent years, some Republicans have been sent to Congress, but there have been heroic efforts to make such action impossible in the future.

So the chief interest in the present campaign in Tennessee, if reports are correct, is in the contest between Governor Taylor and his Democratic opponent, Mr. Peay, who contents himself by going about promising tax reforms and economies in the management of the State's affairs, perhaps because he can neither fiddle nor sing.

THE election of Hungary to membership in the League of Nations constitutes a vote of confidence from the members of the League in the good faith of the Hungarian Government. The election, it is true, was not unopposed. Dr. Osussky, the Czechoslovakian delegate, speaking from the floor of the Assembly, voiced the apprehensions of the Little Entente when he declared that the Hungarian Government had failed to comply with the terms of the Treaty of Trianon and, in consequence, was unfit for admission.

Dr. Osussky's statement was made in answer to the report of the committee on membership, which unanimously recommended the election of Hungary. His objections, in brief, were two. First, it was alleged that the Hungarian Government had failed to reveal its sincerity of purpose in abolishing compulsory military service as provided in the treaty; and, secondly, that the Government is furthering a campaign of propaganda designed to arouse the Hungarian minorities within the borders of neighboring states and, thereby, was arousing ill-feeling and friction among the powers of central and eastern Europe.

On the same day a letter was addressed to the League by Count N. Banffy, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who later represented his Nation in the Assembly, answering the charges of Dr. Osussky with such finality that opposition was overridden and Hungary elected.

The Treaty of Trianon, however much the Hungarians may endeavor to fulfill its terms, can hardly ever be popular among them. In imposing it, the Paris Conference reduced their population from 20,000,000 to 7,500,000, including 1,500,000 of their citizens within the borders of neighbor states. In like manner they were deprived of their forests and of their coal and iron; they were cut off from the sea and denied a voice in the control of the Danube, and they were disarmed and an international commission placed in the country as their virtual masters.

The Treaty of Trianon was handed to Hungary at a moment when the country was just beginning to regain its poise after the disorders of Bolshevism, and one can scarcely wonder that its provisions brought about a violent reaction. At the present time, however, the better element in the country seems once again to have gained the ascendancy.

It is interesting to note that but little substantiating evidence has, as yet, been offered to support the accusations that Hungary is still in the midst of a militaristic reaction which has prevented the demobilization of the Hungarian army and obstructed the work of the International Commission of Control. Even Dr. Osussky, in his statement to the Assembly, was exceedingly indefinite in supporting his allegations, and the British, French and Italian delegates were a unit in declaring their belief in the good intentions of the present Hungarian Government in regard to the treaty.

As a matter of fact, the military establishments of the states of the Little Entente compared to those of Hungary disclose something of the actual situation:

	Tschechoslovakia	Rumania	Jugoslavia	Hungary	Little Entente	Hungary
Peace armes.....	17,000	250,000	140,000	35,000	12	1
Field guns.....	800	1,522	722	83	31	1
Military airplanes.....	400	370	70	0	770	0
Mobilized armes.....	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	35,000	144	1

It is, of course, impossible to deny that the Hungarians are finding it exceedingly difficult to maintain their force of 35,000 men, including officers, up to high standard with volunteers. Only the least desirable element in the country will volunteer. Government officials, interested in securing army recruits from the better families, have set about it systematically to awaken an interest in an army career. The activities of these officials have been misinterpreted, in many quarters, as an attempt to keep alive the old system of compulsory military service.

In regard to the statements concerning the Hungarian minorities in neighboring states, the present Hungarian Government, through representatives at the International Parliamentary Union which met during last September in Vienna, indicated its willingness to abide by whatever policy could be most wisely undertaken, in this regard, by the nations concerned. The conspicuous absence of the states of the Little Entente from these discussions indicates that here are other governments than the Hungarian whose constructive and united interest must be aroused as a prerequisite to the solution of this problem.

Hungary joins the League enjoying the confidence of a majority of its members. There seems to be little basis for the ominous reports circulated concerning the menace of a militaristic government. It remains now for Hungary, aligned with a constructive European program, to establish its positive part in the world rebuilding.

As was to be expected, the recent expropriation and division of the large estates in eastern Europe has contributed to upset production and to decrease the amount of farm produce available for commerce. In Russia this change in management and ownership has been one of the causes of the great famine. Instead of exporting large quantities of grain, the Russian people have to accept bread as charity. In Rumania the amount of cereals for export

has greatly decreased, and the new republics along the Baltic have to import breadstuffs more generally than before.

These facts are being used by the dispossessed owners as an argument against the policies of the new states. In the German press the Austro-German noblemen, who formerly owned large tracts and castles in Bohemia or wide-flung acres along the Baltic, are making an active

propaganda against the young republics which have distributed the land to the peasants. In addition to decreased production, these former landholders claim that grave injustices have been committed in the matter of compensation, while their friends assert that this change in ownership has deprived the new countries of their intellectual leaders.

Hardships there undoubtedly have been. The finances of the newly formed states are not such that the bonds issued in return can always be counted on as good securities, while in Russia there has been no compensation at all. But no social order can be upset without causing harm to some individuals, particularly in a time of war and revolution. The emancipation of the slaves during the American Civil War by Government decree can be justified only as a war measure. It ruined the humane slave owners as well as the inhumane, and, just as many slaves remained attached to their owners, so today the dispossessed land barons point to instances where the peasantry prefers its régime to independence. But such cases are, after all, exceptional, and a democratic government, based on universal suffrage, must give the best opportunities for contentment to the greatest number.

The argument that only a privileged class of large landowners can supply a country with executive power falls to the ground when it is faced with the fact that in the past the deliberate policy of land barons has been to reserve the higher education for their own children. In many instances the nobility had preferred an illiterate peasantry as less likely to revolt. If popular education, which must go hand in hand with a democratic form of government, is once introduced, the children of the farmers will be found to have on the average at least as much capacity for intellectual work as the offspring of the nobility. A majority of the great American leaders have sprung from the common people and not from the privileged class.

Similarly the handicap of lessened production will be overcome in time. As the peasants become better educated they will develop a system of co-operation in production and marketing which will equal, and perhaps exceed, the methods of the large estates. In a country like Denmark, where illiteracy is practically unknown, whereas in some parts of the European continent it runs as high as 60 per cent, and where the popular high schools teach farming, the co-operative movement has reached its highest development.

And the new countries are taking lessons from the old. The Danish co-operatives have been studied recently by the leaders of the new Irish State. Along the Baltic co-operative organizations are fast developing. In Poland certain large estates have been leased to co-operative societies instead of being cut up. The movement is spreading into Bohemia and Rumania, while in Hungary, where the old régime still prevails, the peasants have neither political power nor economic cohesion. The rise of the small farmers in eastern Europe, from the White Sea to the Black, is a much better guarantee of future stability than the system of large estates, even though production has been temporarily reduced. The land barons have been more distinguished for their leadership in war than in peace.

ANOTHER name has been taken from the roll of active members of that southern school of post-bellum authors, poets, historians, and philosophers of which Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, Frank L. Stanton, and Sidney Lanier were so long conspicuous. Now only Cable and Stanton remain to weave, in verse or in prose, the memories of the old South in the days before the war. Of the group it may be said that Page was perhaps the most versatile, combining the skill and charm of the fiction writer with the accomplishments of a lawyer and diplomatist. Many who admired him will regret that the projected record of his experiences during six years as American Ambassador to Rome, which included the period of the World War, will never be written. There has been published, however, his latest book, entitled "Italy and the World War," which in no sense is an intimate autobiographical work.

One who, in the year 1888, or at some later period, had read Mr. Page's first published story, "In Ole Virginia," and in succeeding years his other better known books, perhaps found it difficult to associate him with the important diplomatic duties imposed upon him by President Wilson and the circumstances incident to the Great War. Mr. Page had, in his youth, been forced to an unwelcome and unavoidable intimacy with the horrors of war. As a boy he had seen the troops marching on Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy and likewise the capital of his native State. He had experienced almost abject poverty in a home made all but destitute by the holocaust which raged around it so mercilessly. From affluence and ease he had been reduced, with others of his family, to the necessity of taking up the work which he had been taught should be done only by slaves, but none of these things embittered or discouraged him. With that courage and determination which have redeemed the South and enriched and re-established it, he set about the individual task of reconstruction.

The inclination is to believe that Thomas Nelson Page did not aspire to that thing called fame. Men of his modesty and temperamental tendencies do not know exactly where or how to seek the applause of their fellows. But fame comes to them nevertheless. Fame came to him, and with it there must have come the realization that his accomplishments as a writer and philosopher would be his enduring monument. The world will forget that he was ever Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy, but it will long remember that he was the creator, the prompter, the interlocutor, of "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady." The histories of diplomatic missions may well be written by mere observers. The sane and helpful interpretation of homely human emotions seeking their true expression is a task to which only genius is called.

THE MONITOR has now and again during the present campaign received from some candidate for office who had been classed by the Anti-Saloon League as "wet," a bitter complaint of unfairness, and an earnest protestation that he was in fact "dry." But never thus far has a "wet" protested against having been inaccurately described as "dry." It would appear, despite the merry campaign of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that politicians know with which side public approval rests.

OUR public speaking, says The Washington Post, needs more private thinking in it. Unfortunately, many of our public speakers might not acquit themselves any better even if they did try to follow this advice.

Editorial Notes

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD disclosed a vigorous initiative and clear vision when he wired to William A. Gaston, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Massachusetts, that the defeat of Joseph C. Pelletier was of a far greater importance than the election of a Democratic Senator or a Democratic Governor in the State. He showed unmistakably that he saw the larger issues involved in the candidacy of Pelletier when he added:

Now that Pelletier has come out for you, what will you say to him? Will you continue a silence which sinks at the guilt of Pelletier, who has been branded by the Supreme Court a blackmailer and a corruptor? Surely you cannot question his guilt! Justice Carroll, in ordering the disbarment of Pelletier, said "The evidence is undisputed, convincing." The Pelletier issue is, as Speaker Gillett said, a moral one, affecting not only the honor of Massachusetts but also the purity of home life, the very foundation of our national existence.

Why do you hesitate? Would it not be nobler to lose with the gang against you than to win with their support? If you would only show your fear of God to be above your fear of man you might regain the respect at least of the God-fearing and decent men and women of the Commonwealth.

Even more than this. The election of Pelletier should be unthinkable, and it would be so if every right-minded voter faced the issue and dared to see it in its true light, as has Mr. Bird.

AT THE recent church congress in Sheffield, England, Viscount Astor developed in a striking manner the subject of "The Coming of the Kingdom" in its especial reference to international relationships, and entered a strong plea for a right understanding of the United States by the United Kingdom. In this connection he urged, in part:

The greatest mistake anybody can make is to generalize hastily about the 48 states which make up the great Anglo-Saxon Republic, with over 13,000,000 foreign-born inhabitants, among whom over 60 per cent of those born in Russia, Italy, and Turkey have, according to recruiting statistics, only the development of a child of eleven. . . . That America is capable of great sacrifices was shown when its mothers sent nearly 2,000,000 men into the army for a very distant war; . . . that it is prepared to make a huge contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world is proved when the moderate drinkers, consciously and as a majority, voluntarily decided to give up that which gave their physical senses a certain pleasure, for the sake of their weaker brethren and for the welfare of their country.

When world-wide understanding displaces misrepresentation a long step will have been taken toward actualizing the ideal Lord Astor was discussing.

PRESENTS of overflowing crowds at the meeting of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, in Horticultural Hall, Boston, last night, left no room for doubt regarding the awakening sense of the people as to the importance of offsetting the growing menace of medical domination. There was no evidence of any false emotionalism manifested either by the speakers or the audience, but there was most strikingly evidenced a depth of sincerity in both. When every seat in a large hall is taken long before the meeting is scheduled to commence, and several hundreds are willing to stand through a couple of hours of speeches, it is fairly good testimony to the fact that the issue under discussion is of more than usual interest. Clear distinction was made by those who presented the various phases of the discussion between the physician as an individual and the American Medical Association as an autocratic organization of the most radical type, with ramifications of the most intricate nature. Liberty being a birthright of all, the day cannot be far distant when the menace of medical autocratic domination is met in the open and destroyed.

IT is important that the issue presented in Referendum No. 4, which is upon the ballot for action at the Massachusetts election, be clearly understood. Many appear to believe that in some mysterious way there is involved in this referendum the question of a possible nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. This is absolutely incorrect. A unanimous vote in the negative would not in the least change the federal law. The Legislature of Massachusetts is on record as having ratified that amendment. The issue at stake is solely in regard to the State co-operating with federal officials in their efforts to enforce the Volstead law. This, however, is an extremely important question, and an overwhelming affirmative vote would do much to make more effective the prohibition status in Massachusetts, and would help to put a stop to the insidious campaign of nullification being so widely conducted.

Two statements of more ordinary moment were made by Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at Geneva, recently. The one was this:

I understand the mentality of the United States, and they will come into the International Labor Conference when they think it is right to come, and not before.

Which was a most charitable estimate of the situation. The other was the following:

If lack of military force has placed Canada below other countries, I am proud of it.

Which showed that Canada has learned a real lesson from the war.

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Hungary
in
the League

Thomas
Nelson
Page